```
=> fil reg; d stat que l10
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:45:39 ON 09 SEP 2002
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:    6 SEP 2002  HIGHEST RN 447682-31-7
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:   6 SEP 2002  HIGHEST RN 447682-31-7

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 20, 2002

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available.  See HELP PROPERTIES
for more information.  See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS
Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

L7                STR
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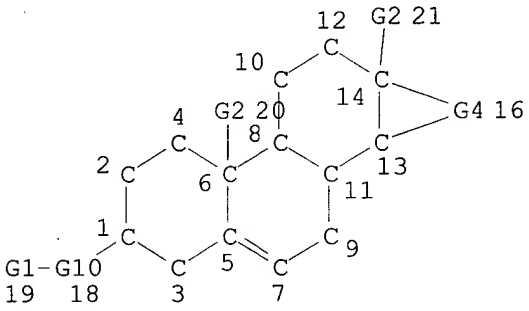
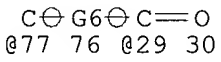
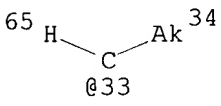
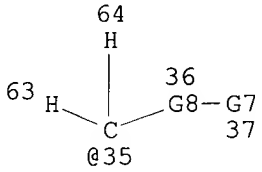
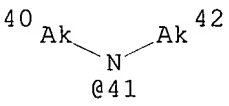


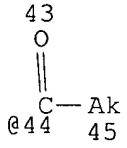


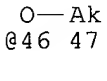
Structures of claims 73 (d), & 82

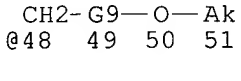




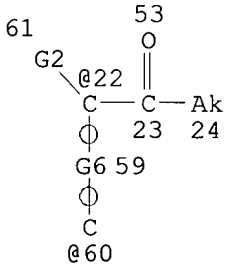


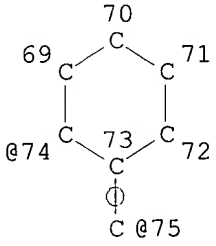






Page 1-A





= ring bonds & nodes

Page 2-A

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VAR G2=H/52
VAR G4=74-14 75-13/22-14 60-13/29-14 77-13
VAR G6=67/33/35
VAR G7=NH2/38/41
REP G8=(0-3) CH2
REP G9=(0-2) CH2
VAR G10=O/S
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
NSPEC   IS R      AT  22
NSPEC   IS R      AT  29
NSPEC   IS R      AT  33
NSPEC   IS R      AT  35
NSPEC   IS R      AT  60
NSPEC   IS R      AT  67
NSPEC   IS R      AT  75
NSPEC   IS R      AT  77
CONNECT IS E1  RC AT  24
CONNECT IS E1  RC AT  34
CONNECT IS E1  RC AT  39
CONNECT IS E1  RC AT  40
CONNECT IS E1  RC AT  42
CONNECT IS E1  RC AT  45
CONNECT IS E1  RC AT  47
CONNECT IS E1  RC AT  51
CONNECT IS E1  RC AT  52
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS  63

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L10         412 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L7

100.0% PROCESSED  91959 ITERATIONS                    412 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.20


=> fil capl; d que nos l13; d que nos l39; s l13 or l39

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:45:40 ON 09 SEP 2002
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 9 Sep 2002  VOL 137 ISS 11
FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 Sep 2002  (20020908/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
```

substance identification.

CAS roles have been modified effective December 16, 2001. Please check your SDI profiles to see if they need to be revised. For information on CAS roles, enter HELP ROLES at an arrow prompt or use the CAS Roles thesaurus (/RL field) in this file.

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L1            69 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ORLOW S?/AU
L2          1832 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  HALL A?/AU
L7               STR
L10          412 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L7
L11          961 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L10
L12           14 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  MANGA P?/AU
L13            1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L12) AND L11



L1            69 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ORLOW S?/AU
L2          1832 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  HALL A?/AU
L12           14 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  MANGA P?/AU
L14            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROGESTERONE/CN
L15            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  SPHINGOSINE/CN
L16            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PHENOTHIAZINE/CN
L17            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIFLUOPERAZINE/CN
L18            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  CHLORPROMAZINE/CN
L19            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROCHLORPERAZINE/CN
L20            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIFLUPROMAZINE/CN
L21            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROMAZINE/CN
L22            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  THIORIDAZINE/CN
L23            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  MESORIDAZINE/CN
L24            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PIPERACETAZINE/CN
L25            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PERPHENAZINE/CN
L26            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  FLUPHENAZINE/CN
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L29            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  IMIPRAMINE/CN
L30            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  NORTRIPTYLINE/CN
L31            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROTRIPTYLINE/CN
L32            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIMIPRAMINE/CN
L33            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  DOXEPIN/CN
L34        60430 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR
                 L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26 OR L27 OR
                 L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR L33)
L36           17 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L12) AND L34
L37        71058 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ?MELAN?
L38         2492 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SKIN(L)PIGMENT?/OBI
L39            2 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L36 AND (L37 OR L38)



L226           2 L13 OR L39

=> fil uspatf; d que nos 193; d que nos 194; s 193 or 194

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:45:42 ON 09 SEP 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 5 Sep 2002 (20020905/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Sep 2002 (20020905/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6446263
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2002124292
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 5 Sep 2002 (20020905/UPCA)
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ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 5 Sep 2002 (20020905/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Jun 2002
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Jun 2002

>>> USPAT2 is now available. USPATFULL contains full text of the <<<
>>> original, i.e., the earliest published granted patents or <<<
>>> applications. USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US <<<
>>> publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in <<<
>>> USPATFULL. A USPATFULL record contains not only the original <<<
>>> published document but also a list of any subsequent <<<
>>> publications. The publication number, patent kind code, and <<<
>>> publication date for all the US publications for an invention <<<
>>> are displayed in the PI (Patent Information) field of USPATFULL <<<
>>> records and may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, <<<
>>> /PK, etc. <<<

>>> USPATFULL and USPAT2 can be accessed and searched together <<<
>>> through the new cluster USPATALL. Type FILE USPATALL to <<<
>>> enter this cluster. <<<
>>> <<<
>>> Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees, <<<
>>> classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from <<<
>>> the earliest to the latest publication. <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

L93 1 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON MANGA P?/AU

L7 STR
L10 412 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L7
L14 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PROGESTERONE/CN
L15 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON SPHINGOSINE/CN
L16 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PHENOTHIAZINE/CN
L17 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON TRIFLUOPERAZINE/CN
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L19 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PROCHLORPERAZINE/CN
L20 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON TRIFLUPROMAZINE/CN
L21 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PROMAZINE/CN
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L31 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PROTRIPTYLINE/CN
L32 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON TRIMIPRAMINE/CN
L33 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON DOXEPIN/CN
L83 42 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON L10 AND USPATFULL/LC
L84 20 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26 OR L27 OR L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR L33) AND USPATFULL/LC
L85 96 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON L83
L86 1625 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON L84
L87 317 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON SKIN(2A)(LIGHTEN? OR WHITEN? OR PIGMENT?)/TI,IT,AB,CLM
L88 732 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON (MELANIN? OR MELANOCYT? OR MELANOGEN

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                ?)/TI,IT,AB,CLM
L91             6 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  ORLOW S?/AU
L92           184 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  HALL A?/AU
L94             6 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  (L91 OR L92) AND ((L85 OR L86 OR
                  L87 OR L88))


L227          6 L93 OR L94

=> fil medl; d que nos l138

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:45:43 ON 09 SEP 2002

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 SEP 2002 (20020907/UP).  FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

 On June 9, 2002, MEDLINE was reloaded.  See HELP RLOAD for details.

 MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
 MeSH 2002 vocabulary.  Enter HELP THESAURUS for details.

 THIS FILE CONTAINS CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS FOR EASY AND ACCURATE
 SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION.


L118          101 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ORLOW S?/AU
L119         1482 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  HALL A?/AU
L120           63 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  MANGA P?/AU
L122         2649 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  SKIN PIGMENTATION/CT
L123         5140 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  MELANOCYTES+NT/CT
L124         6068 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  MELANINS+NT/CT
L133        17248 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PIGMENTATION DISORDERS+NT/CT
L138            3 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ((L118 AND (L119 OR L120)) OR (L119
                  AND L120)) AND ((L122 OR L123 OR L124) OR L133)


=> fil wpids; d que nos l217; d que nos l219; s l217 or l219

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 12:45:43 ON 09 SEP 2002
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 06 SEP 2002              <20020906/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE            200257   <200257/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> The BATCH option for structure searches has been
    enabled in WPINDEX/WPIDS and WPIX  >>>

>>> PATENT IMAGES AVAILABLE FOR PRINT AND DISPLAY >>>

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES,
    SEE http://www.derwent.com/dwpi/updates/dwpicov/index.html <<<

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,
    PLEASE VISIT:
 http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf <<<

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    GUIDES, PLEASE VISIT:
    http://www.derwent.com/userguides/dwpi_guide.html <<<


L217          1 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  MANGA P?/AU
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L202       1799 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  MELANIN# OR MELANOCYT? OR MELANOGEN?
L215          4 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ORLOW S?/AU
L216        231 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  HALL A?/AU
L218       2135 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  SKIN(3A)(PIGMENT? OR WHITEN? OR
                LIGHTEN?)
L219          4 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (L202 OR L218) AND (L215 OR L216)


L228          4 L217 OR L219

=> dup rem l138,l226,l227,l228
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:46:22 ON 09 SEP 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:46:22 ON 09 SEP 2002
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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 12:46:22 ON 09 SEP 2002
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L138
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L226
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L227
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L228
L229         11 DUP REM L138 L226 L227 L228 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                ANSWERS '1-3' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                ANSWERS '4-5' FROM FILE CAPLUS
                ANSWERS '6-10' FROM FILE USPATFULL
                ANSWER '11' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> d iall 1-3; d ibib abs hitstr 4-10; d ibib ab 11

L229 ANSWER 1 OF 11     MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2001311830     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     21278574   PubMed ID: 11384158
TITLE:               Mislocalization of melanosomal proteins in melanocytes from
                     mice with oculocutaneous albinism type 2.
AUTHOR:              Manga P; Boissy R E; Pifko-Hirst S; Zhou B K;
                     Orlow S J
CORPORATE SOURCE:    The Ronald O. Perelman Department of Dermatology and The
                     Department of Cell Biology, New York University, School of
                     Medicine, New York, NY 10016, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER:     AR45429 (NIAMS)
     EY10223 (NEI)
SOURCE:              EXPERIMENTAL EYE RESEARCH, (2001 Jun) 72 (6) 695-710.
                     Journal code: 0370707. ISSN: 0014-4835.
PUB. COUNTRY:        England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE:       Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE:            English
FILE SEGMENT:        Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:         200107
ENTRY DATE:          Entered STN: 20010723
                     Last Updated on STN: 20010723
                     Entered Medline: 20010719
ABSTRACT:
More than 10% of admissions worldwide to institutions for the visually impaired
```

are due to some form of albinism. The most common form, oculocutaneous albinism type 2, results from mutations at the p locus. The function of the p gene is yet to be determined. It has been shown that melanocytes from p -null mice exhibit an abnormal melanosomal ultrastructure in addition to alterations in activity and localization of tyrosinase, a critical melanogenic enzyme. In light of these observations, we examined tyrosinase trafficking in p -null vs wildtype mouse melanocytes in order to explore p function. Electron microscopy of wildtype melan-a and p -null melan-p1 cells demonstrated accumulation of tyrosinase in 50 nm vesicles throughout the cell in the absence of p, an observation corroborated by an increase in tyrosinase activity in vesicle-enriched fractions from melan-p1 compared to melan-a cells. Misrouting in the absence of p was not limited to tyrosinase; a second melanosomal protein, tyrosinase-related protein 1, also trafficked incorrectly. In melan-p1, mislocalization led to secretion of tyrosinase into the medium. Adding tyrosine to the medium was found to partially correct tyrosinase trafficking and to reduce secretion; the cysteine protease inhibitor E64 also reduced secretion. We propose that p is required by melanocytes for transport of melanosomal proteins. In its absence, tyrosinase accumulates in vesicles and, in cultured melanocytes, is proteolysed and secreted.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
***Albinism, Oculocutaneous: ME, metabolism**
Albinism, Oculocutaneous: PA, pathology
Cells, Cultured
Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel
Golgi Apparatus: ME, metabolism
Hydrolysis
***Melanocytes: ME, metabolism**
Melanocytes: UL, ultrastructure
***Melanosomes: ME, metabolism**
Melanosomes: UL, ultrastructure
Mice
Mice, Inbred C57BL
Microscopy, Electron
Monophenol Monooxygenase: ME, metabolism
CHEMICAL NAME: EC 1.14.18.1 (Monophenol Monooxygenase)

L229 ANSWER 2 OF 11 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001554941 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21487268 PubMed ID: 11601658
TITLE: Inverse correlation between pink-eyed dilution protein expression and induction of melanogenesis by bafilomycin A1.
AUTHOR: **Manga P; Orlow S J**
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Ronald O. Perelman Department of Dermatology, New York University School of Medicine, NY 10016, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: EY10223 (NEI)
SOURCE: PIGMENT CELL RESEARCH, (2001 Oct) 14 (5) 362-7.
Journal code: 8800247. ISSN: 0893-5785.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200204
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011017
Last Updated on STN: 20020419
Entered Medline: 20020418

ABSTRACT:
The pink-eyed dilution protein (p) plays a pivotal role in the synthesis of eumelanin. In its absence, critical melanosomal proteins fail to traffic to the melanosome. Pink-eyed dilution gene (P) mutations are the most common cause of

tyrosinase-positive oculocutaneous albinism worldwide. Thus, reports that bafilomycin A1 was able to induce synthesis of melanin in tyrosinase-positive melanomas led us to test the drug on p-null murine melanocytes. We found that in melanocytes lacking p, bafilomycin A1 was able to induce melanin synthesis. These cells, once transfected with an expression vector encoding an epitope-tagged p transcript, failed to respond to the drug. The increase in melanin synthesis is accompanied by a reduction in tyrosinase protein cleavage and secretion with subsequent accumulation within the melanocyte. Bafilomycin A1 has also been reported to induce pigmentation of normal Caucasian melanocytes. Based on these data we hypothesize that p may serve as a key control point at which ethnic skin color variation is determined.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Animal; Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
*Antibiotics, Macrolide: PD, pharmacology
Cell Line
Enzyme Inhibitors: PD, pharmacology
***Melanins: BI, biosynthesis**
Membrane Proteins: GE, genetics
*Membrane Proteins: ME, metabolism
Mice
Mice, Inbred C57BL
Monophenol Monooxygenase: GE, genetics
Monophenol Monooxygenase: ME, metabolism
Skin: CY, cytology
*Skin: DE, drug effects
Skin: ME, metabolism
***Skin Pigmentation: PH, physiology**

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 148710-77-4 (pink-eyed dilution protein); 80890-47-7 (concanamycin A); 88899-55-2 (bafilomycin A1)

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Antibiotics, Macrolide); 0 (Enzyme Inhibitors); 0 (Melanins); 0 (Membrane Proteins); EC 1.14.18.1 (Monophenol Monooxygenase)

L229 ANSWER 3 OF 11 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000101533 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20101533 PubMed ID: 10635616

TITLE: The pink-eyed dilution gene and the molecular pathogenesis of tyrosinase-positive albinism (OCA2).

AUTHOR: **Manga P; Orlow S J**

CORPORATE SOURCE: Ronald O. Perelman Department of Dermatology, NYU School of Medicine, NY 10016, USA.

SOURCE: JOURNAL OF DERMATOLOGY, (1999 Nov) 26 (11) 738-47. Ref: 80
Journal code: 7600545. ISSN: 0385-2407.

PUB. COUNTRY: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200002

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000229
Last Updated on STN: 20000229
Entered Medline: 20000211

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
Albinism, Oculocutaneous: CO, complications
Albinism, Oculocutaneous: EN, enzymology
***Albinism, Oculocutaneous: GE, genetics**
*Chromosomes, Human, Pair 15
Monophenol Monooxygenase: GE, genetics
*Monophenol Monooxygenase: ME, metabolism
Phenotype
Skin Neoplasms: GE, genetics

CHEMICAL NAME: EC 1.14.18.1 (Monophenol Monooxygenase)

L229 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:221159 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:257280
TITLE: Methods and compositions that affect **melanogenesis**
INVENTOR(S): **Orlow, Seth J.; Hall, Andrea; Manga, Prashiela**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 63 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 599,487.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

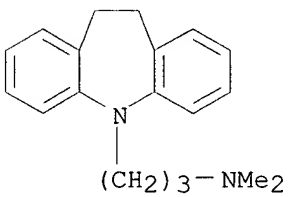
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002034772	A1	20020321	US 2001-827428	20010406

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-141563P P 19990629
US 2000-599487 A2 20000623

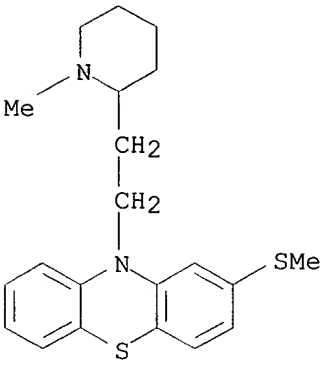
AB The invention provides methods of screening for compds. that affect **melanogenesis** and the function of P protein in organisms, cells, or cell-free systems. The invention further relates to pharmacol. and cosmetic uses of methods of inhibiting **melanogenesis**, methods of activating **melanogenesis**, and compds. and pharmacol. compns. useful for the inhibition or activation of **melanogenesis** and, therefore, for lightening or darkening the pigmentation of cells and tissue, i.e., skin.

IT **50-49-7**, Imipramine **50-52-2**, Thioridazine **50-53-3**, Chlorpromazine, biological studies **57-83-0**, Progesterone, biological studies **58-38-8**, Prochlorperazine **58-39-9**, Perphenazine **58-40-2**, Promazine **69-23-8**, Fluphenazine **72-69-5**, Nortriptyline **92-84-2**, Phenothiazine **117-89-5**, Trifluoperazine **123-78-4**, Sphingosine **146-54-3**, Triflupromazine **438-60-8**, Protriptyline **739-71-9**, Trimipramine **1420-55-9**, Thiethylperazine **1668-19-5**, Doxepin **2751-68-0**, Acetophenazine **3819-00-9**, Piperacetazine **5297-33-6** **5588-33-0**, Mesoridazine **13116-52-4** **16321-62-3** **23328-05-4** **83117-73-1**
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods and compns. that affect **melanogenesis**)

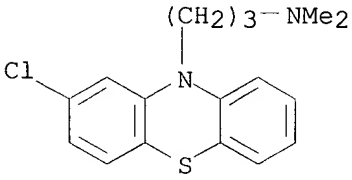
RN 50-49-7 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 50-52-2 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 10-[2-(1-methyl-2-piperidinyl)ethyl]-2-(methylthio)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

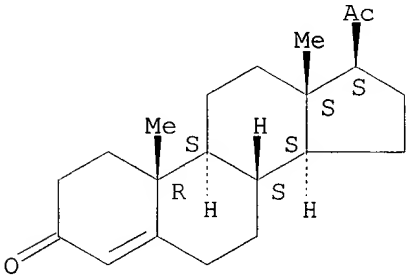


RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

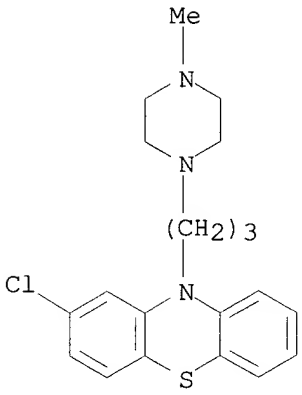


RN 57-83-0 CAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

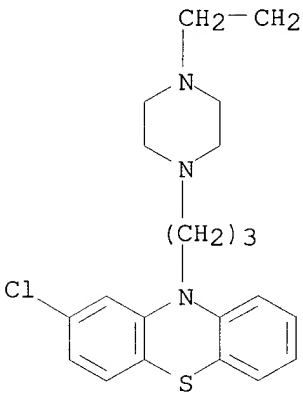
Absolute stereochemistry.



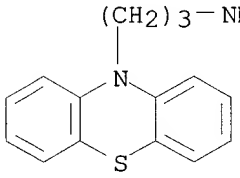
RN 58-38-8 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 2-chloro-10-[3-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)propyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



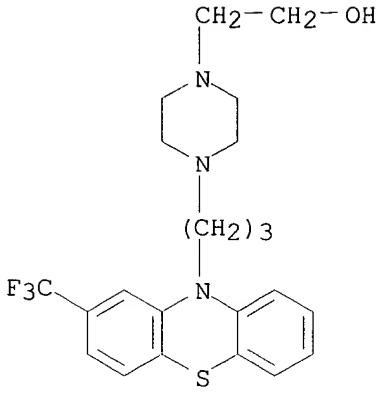
RN 58-39-9 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazineethanol, 4-[3-(2-chloro-10H-phenothiazin-10-yl)propyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



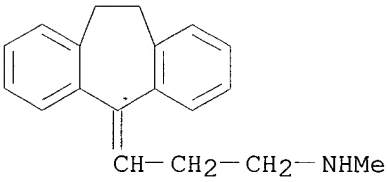
RN 58-40-2 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



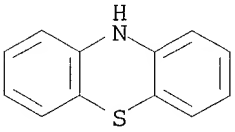
RN 69-23-8 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazineethanol, 4-[3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)-10H-phenothiazin-10-yl]propyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



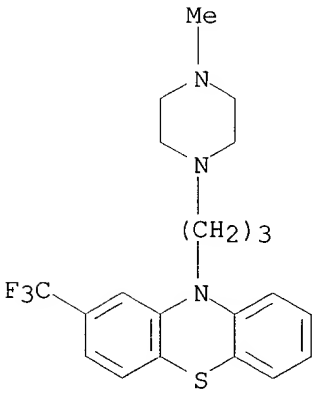
RN 72-69-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 92-84-2 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

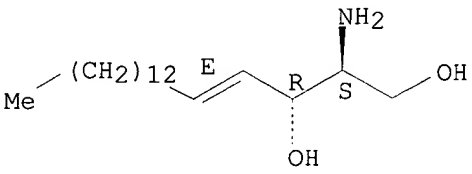


RN 117-89-5 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 10-[3-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)propyl]-2-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

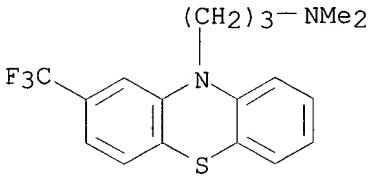


RN 123-78-4 CAPLUS
CN 4-Octadecene-1,3-diol, 2-amino-, (2S,3R,4E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

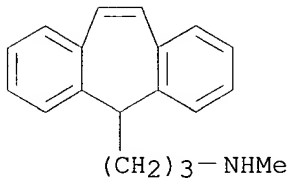
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).
Double bond geometry as shown.



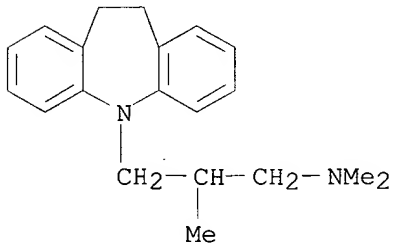
RN 146-54-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, N,N-dimethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



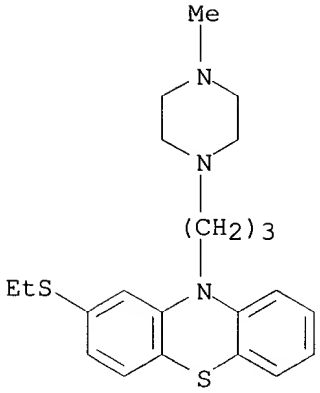
RN 438-60-8 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptene-5-propanamine, N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



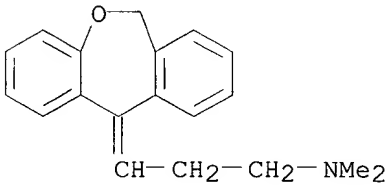
RN 739-71-9 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N,N,.beta.-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



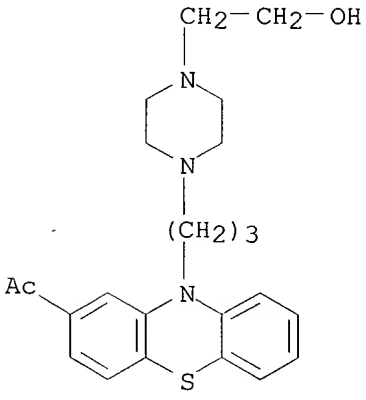
RN 1420-55-9 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 2-(ethylthio)-10-[3-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)propyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



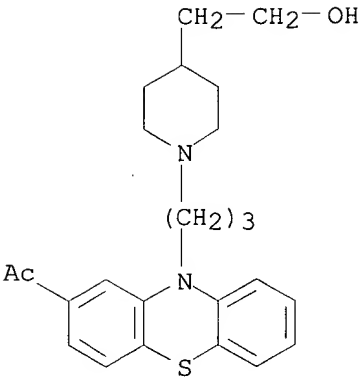
RN 1668-19-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-dibenz[b,e]oxepin-11(6H)-ylidene-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 2751-68-0 CAPLUS
CN Ethanone, 1-[10-[3-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinyl]propyl]-10H-phenothiazin-2-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

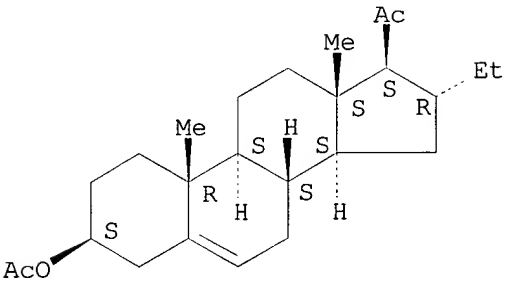


RN 3819-00-9 CAPLUS
CN Ethanone, 1-[10-[3-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperidinyl]propyl]-10H-phenothiazin-2-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

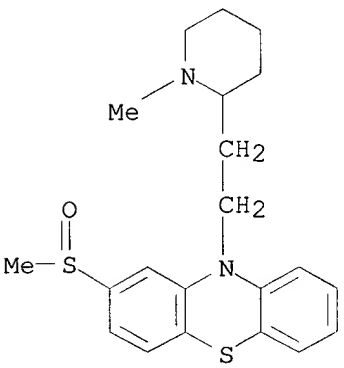


RN 5297-33-6 CAPLUS
CN Pregn-5-en-20-one, 3-(acetyloxy)-16-ethyl-, (3.beta.,16.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

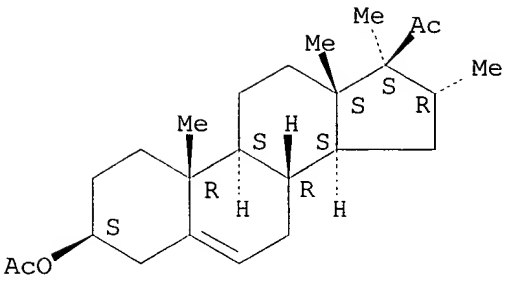


RN 5588-33-0 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 10-[2-(1-methyl-2-piperidinyl)ethyl]-2-(methylsulfinyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



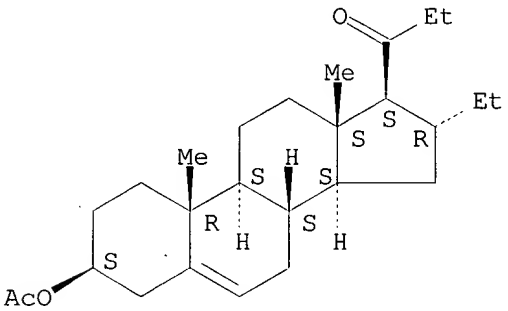
RN 13116-52-4 CAPLUS
CN Pregn-5-en-20-one, 3-(acetyloxy)-16,17-dimethyl-, (3.beta.,16.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



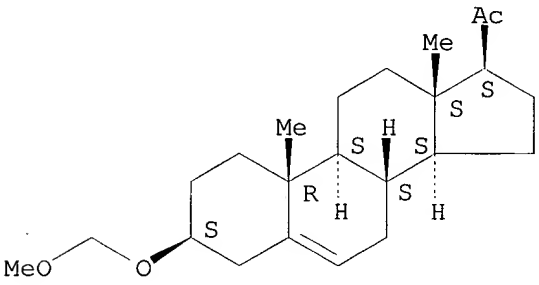
RN 16321-62-3 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanone, 1-[(3.beta.,16.alpha.,17.beta.)-16-ethyl-3-(acetyloxy)androst-5-en-17-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

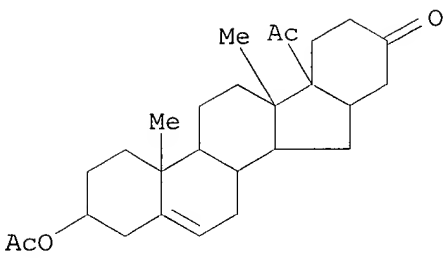


RN 23328-05-4 CAPLUS
CN Pregn-5-en-20-one, 3-(methoxymethoxy)-, (3.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 83117-73-1 CAPLUS
CN 16,24-Cyclo-21-norchol-5-en-23-one, 17-acetyl-3-(acetyloxy)-, (3.beta.,16.beta.,17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L229 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:12721 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:66123
TITLE: Screening methods for compounds that affect **melanogenesis** and P protein function
INVENTOR(S): **Orlow, Seth J.; Manga, Prashiela**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): New York University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

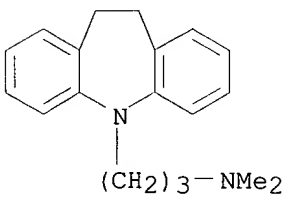
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001001131	A1	20010104	WO 2000-IB861	20000627
W: AU, CA, HU, IL, JP, KR, NZ, ZA				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1190248	A1	20020327	EP 2000-937135	20000627
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-141563P P 19990629
WO 2000-IB861 W 20000627

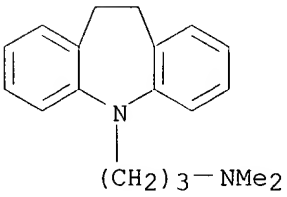
AB Methods of screening for compds. that affect **melanogenesis** and the function of P protein in organisms, cells, or cell-free systems are provided. The invention further relates to the pharmacol. and cosmetic uses of such compds. to reduce or increase the synthesis of **melanin** in animal and human **melanocytes** and **melanocyte**-derived cells.

IT **50-49-7**, Imipramine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(screening methods for compds. affecting **melanogenesis** and P protein function)

RN 50-49-7 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **50-49-7D**, Imipramine, analogs
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(screening methods for compds. affecting **melanogenesis** and P protein function)
RN 50-49-7 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L229 ANSWER 6 OF 11 USPATFULL DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:7682 USPATFULL
TITLE: Synthetic **melanin** as a sunscreen and tanning agent
INVENTOR(S): Pawelek, John, Hamden, CT, United States
Osber, Michael P., Hamden, CT, United States
Orlow, Seth J., Long Island City, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yale University, New Haven, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5384116		19950124
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-16418		19930325 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1992-867851, filed on 13 Apr 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5227459 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-674489, filed on 25 Mar 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5225435 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-603111, filed on 25 Oct 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5218079 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-525944, filed on 18 May 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5216116
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Robinson, Douglas W.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Witz, Jean C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Pennie & Edmonds
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 12 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 698
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A **melanin** that is soluble in an aqueous solution at a pH between 5 and 9 at a temperature of 0.degree. to 100.degree. C. Advantageously, the **melanin** is capable of being filtered through at least a 0.45 micron size filter, and has a molecular weight of greater than 10,000 kilodaltons. The **melanin** is useful for providing a naturally-appearing tan to mammalian skin and hair. Such **melanin** can be produced by combining dopachrome and an

appropriate enzyme, or by incubating 5,6-dihydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid alone or with 5,6-dihydroxyindole, or with 3-amino-tyrosine. The **melanin** is also useful for providing a sun-screen to mammalian skin and hair, to treat post-inflammatory hypo- and hyperpigmentation, to tint glass and plastic, to protect industrial materials against ultraviolet damage, and as a coloring agent in foodstuffs such as coffee, tea, soda, whiskey and liquors.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L229 ANSWER 7 OF 11 USPATFULL DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:57001 USPATFULL
TITLE: Synthetic **melanin**
INVENTOR(S): Pawelek, John, Hamden, CT, United States
Osber, Michael P., Hamden, CT, United States
Orlow, Seth J., Long Island City, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yale University, New Haven, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5227459		19930713
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-867851		19920413 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-674489, filed on 25 Mar 1991 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-603111, filed on 25 Oct 1990 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-525944, filed on 18 May 1990
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Robinson, Douglas W.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Witz, Jean C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sprung Horn Kramer & Woods
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 560
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A **melanin** that is soluble in an aqueous solution at a pH between 5 and 9 at a temperature of 0.degree. to 100.degree. C. Advantageously, the **melanin** is capable of being filtered through at least a 0.45 micron size filter, and has a molecular weight of greater than 10,000 kilodaltons. The **melanin** is useful for providing a naturally-appearing tan to mammalian skin and hair. Such **melanin** can be produced by combining dopachrome and an appropriate enzyme, or by incubating 5,6-dihydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid alone or with 5,6-dihydroxyindole, or with 3-amino-tyrosine. The **melanin** is also useful for providing a sun-screen to mammalian skin and hair, to treat post-inflammatory hypo- and hyperpigmentation, to tint glass and plastic, to protect industrial materials against ultraviolet damage, and as a coloring agent in foodstuffs such as coffee, tea, soda, whiskey and liquors.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L229 ANSWER 8 OF 11 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:29185 USPATFULL
TITLE: Soluble **melanin**
INVENTOR(S): Pawelek, John M., Hamden, CT, United States
Orlow, Seth J., Long Island City, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yale University, New Haven, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5618519		19970408
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-16348		19930211 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1990-603111, filed on 25 Oct 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5218079 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-525944, filed on 18 May 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5216116
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dodson, Shelley A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Pennie & Edmonds
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 675
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A **melanin** that is soluble in an aqueous solution at a pH of at least 5 to 9 at a temperature of 0.degree. to 100.degree. C. The **melanin** is further characterized by being capable of being filtered through at least a 0.45 micron size filter. Still further, the **melanin** is characterized by having a molecular weight of greater than 10,000 kilodaltons. The **melanin** is useful for providing a naturally-appearing tan to mammalian skin and hair. Such **melanin** can be produced by combining dopachrome and 5,6-dihydroxyindole (or allowing dopachrome to spontaneously form 5,6-dihydroxyindole) and an appropriate enzyme or by combining 5,6-dihydroxyindole and 5,6-dihydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid or by incubating 5,6-dihydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid alone. The **melanin** is also useful for providing a sun-screen to mammalian skin and hair.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L229 ANSWER 9 OF 11 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:54749 USPATFULL
TITLE: Soluble **melanin**
INVENTOR(S): Pawelek, John M., Hamden, CT, United States
Orlow, Seth J., Long Island City, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yale University, New Haven, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5225435		19930706
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-674489		19910325 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-603111, filed on 25 Oct 1990 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-525944, filed on 18 May 1990
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Robinson, Douglas W.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Witz, Jean C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sprung Horn Kramer & Woods
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 706
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A **melanin** that is soluble in an aqueous solution at a pH of at least 5 to 9 at a temperature of 0 to 100.degree. C. The **melanin** is further characterized by being capable of being filtered through at

least a 0.45 micron size filter. Still further, the **melanin** is characterized by having a molecular weight of greater than 10,000 kilodaltons. The **melanin** is useful for providing a naturally-appearing tan to mammalian skin and hair. Such **melanin** can be produced by combining dopachrome and 5,6-dihydroxyindole (or allowing dopachrome to spontaneously form 5,6-dihydroxyindole) and an appropriate enzyme or by combining 5,6-dihydroxyindole and 5,6-dihydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid or by incubating 5,6-dihydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid alone. The **melanin** is also useful for providing a sun-screen to mammalian skin and hair, to treat post-inflammatory hypo- and hyperpigmentation, to tint glass and plastic, to protect industrial materials against ultraviolet damage, and as a coloring agent in foodstuffs such as coffee, tea, soda, whiskey and liquors.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L229 ANSWER 10 OF 11 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:46524 USPATFULL
TITLE: Soluble **melanin**
INVENTOR(S): Pawelek, John M., Hamden, CT, United States
Orlow, Seth J., Long Island City, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yale University, New Haven, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5218079		19930608
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-603111		19901025 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-525944, filed on 18 May 1990
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Robinson, Douglas W.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Witz, Jean C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sprung Horn Kramer & Woods
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 646
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A **melanin** that is soluble in an aqueous solution at a pH of at least 5 to 9 at a temperature of 0.degree. to 100.degree. C. The **melanin** is further characterized by being capable of being filtered through at least a 0.45 micron size filter. Still further, the **melanin** is characterized by having a molecular weight of greater than 10,000 kilodaltons. The **melanin** is useful for providing a naturally-appearing tan to mammalian skin and hair. Such **melanin** can be produced by combining dopachrome and 5,6-dihydroxyindole (or allowing dopachrome to spontaneously form 5,6-dihydroxyindole) and an appropriate enzyme or by combining 5,6-dihydroxyindole and 5,6-dihydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid or by incubating 5,6-dihydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid alone. The **melanin** is also useful for providing a sun-screen to mammalian skin and hair.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L229 ANSWER 11 OF 11 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-348909 [42] WPIDS

CROSS REFERENCE: 1993-188583 [23]; 1993-235181 [29]; 1995-074590 [10]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1992-154852
TITLE: Soluble **melanin** obtd. from di hydroxy-indole carboxylic acid - used on skin to tan or provide sunscreening, food colouring, tinting plastics or protect industrial materials from effects of sun.
DERWENT CLASS: A35 B04 D13 D21 L01
INVENTOR(S): **ORLOW, S J**; PAWELEK, J M; **ORLOW, S**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (UYYA) UNIV YALE
COUNTRY COUNT: 17
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9216189	A1	19921001	(199242)*	EN	36
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE					
W: CA JP					
US 5218079	A	19930608	(199324)		13
EP 548110	A1	19930630	(199326)	EN	36
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE					
US 5225435	A	19930706	(199328)		15
JP 06505960	W	19940707	(199431)		10
EP 548110	A4	19941214	(199543)		
US 5618519	A	19970408	(199720)		13

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9216189	A1		WO 1991-US3464	19910516
US 5218079	A	CIP of	US 1990-525944	19900518
			US 1990-603111	19901025
EP 548110	A1		EP 1991-915223	19910516
			WO 1991-US3464	19910516
US 5225435	A	CIP of	US 1990-525944	19900518
		CIP of	US 1990-603111	19901025
			US 1991-674489	19910325
JP 06505960	W		JP 1991-513688	19910516
			WO 1991-US3464	19910516
EP 548110	A4		EP 1991-915223	
US 5618519	A	CIP of	US 1990-525944	19900518
		Div ex	US 1990-603111	19901025
			US 1993-16348	19930211

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
EP 548110	A1	Based on	WO 9216189
JP 06505960	W	Based on	WO 9216189
US 5618519	A	CIP of	US 5216116
		Div ex	US 5218079

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1991-674489 19910325; US 1990-603111 19901025; US 1990-525944 19900518; US 1993-16348 19930211

AB WO 9216189 A UPAB: 19950322
A **melanin** that is soluble in an aq. soln. at a pH of 5-9 at a temp. of 0-100 deg. C is new.

The soluble **melanin** pref. remains soluble on boiling or freezing and thawing. It is soluble at pH 6.5-7.5, but can be pptd. below pH 4. It can be filtered through at least 0.45 micron filters, has M.wt. greater than 10000 kd, and in the UV shows a peak optical density at

310-320 nm, with braod absorption throughout the visible and UV ranges.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Soluble **melanin** can be applied evenly to mammalian skin and hair without any caustic side effects arising from harsh reagents needed to solubilise pptd. **melanin**. the soluble **melanin** can also be made to adhere to the skin for several days and be resistant to water and soap by addn. of a cross-linking agent, e.g. dihydroxyacetone. In addition, the colour of the soluble **melanin** can be changed if desired, by addn. of sulphydryl contg. cpds. and/or metal ions in the prepn. Compsns. contg. soluble **melanin** are used for providing a naturally appearing tan and/or sunscreen to mammalian skin or hair; for treatment of post inflammatory hypo- or hyper-pigmentation; for tinting glass or plastic, or for protection of industrial materials, including tyres, paints, laminating materials, plastics, synthetic resins, and fabrics against damage due to UV radiation. Foodstuffs, including coffee, tea, soda, beer, liquor, ice cream, frozen yoghourt or barbecued potato chips, can be coloured with the soluble melice

Dwg. 0/0

Dwg. 0/0

```
=> fil capl
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:50:13 ON 09 SEP 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 9 Sep 2002  VOL 137 ISS 11
FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 Sep 2002  (20020908/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.

CAS roles have been modified effective December 16, 2001. Please
check your SDI profiles to see if they need to be revised. For
information on CAS roles, enter HELP ROLES at an arrow prompt or use
the CAS Roles thesaurus (/RL field) in this file.

=> d que nos l66; d que nos l53; d que nos l46; d que nos l61

L7              STR
L10         412 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L7
L11         961 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L10
L37       71058 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ?MELAN?
L38        2492 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SKIN(L)PIGMENT?/OBI
L65        1711 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SKIN(L)(LIGHTEN? OR WHITEN?)/OBI
L66           6 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L11 AND (L37 OR L38 OR L65)



L14           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROGESTERONE/CN
L15           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  SPHINGOSINE/CN
L16           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PHENOTHIAZINE/CN
L17           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIFLUOPERAZINE/CN
L18           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  CHLORPROMAZINE/CN
L19           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROCHLORPERAZINE/CN
L20           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIFLUPROMAZINE/CN
L21           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROMAZINE/CN
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L26           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  FLUPHENAZINE/CN
L27           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  ACETOPHENAZINE/CN
L28           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  THIETHYLPERAZINE/CN
L29           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  IMIPRAMINE/CN
L30           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  NORTRIPTYLINE/CN
L31           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROTRIPTYLINE/CN
L32           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIMIPRAMINE/CN
L33           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  DOXEPIN/CN
L34       60430 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR
                L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26 OR L27 OR
```

```
              L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR L33)
L38         2492 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SKIN(L)PIGMENT?/OBI
L50        34411 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  COSMETICS/CT
L51           12 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L34(L)COS/RL
L52          121 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L51 OR (L34 AND (L50 OR 62/SC,SX))
L53            3 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L52 AND L38
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— Role=cosmetics

Section code 62 = Essential oils & cosmetics

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L14            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROGESTERONE/CN
L15            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  SPHINGOSINE/CN
L16            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PHENOTHIAZINE/CN
L17            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIFLUOPERAZINE/CN
L18            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  CHLORPROMAZINE/CN
L19            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROCHLORPERAZINE/CN
L20            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIFLUPROMAZINE/CN
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L32            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIMIPRAMINE/CN
L33            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  DOXEPIN/CN
L34        60430 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR
              L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26 OR L27 OR
              L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR L33)
L38         2492 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SKIN(L)PIGMENT?/OBI
L45         8107 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L34(L)(THU OR BAC OR PAC OR PKT OR
              DMA)/RL
L46            2 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L45 AND L38
```

Roles THU = therapeutic use
BAC = Biological activity
PAC = pharmacologic ~~act~~ activity
PKT = pharmacokinetics
DMA = Drug mechanism of action

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L14            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROGESTERONE/CN
L15            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  SPHINGOSINE/CN
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L19            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROCHLORPERAZINE/CN
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L31            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROTRIPTYLINE/CN
L32            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIMIPRAMINE/CN
L33            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  DOXEPIN/CN
L34        60430 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR
              L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26 OR L27 OR
              L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR L33)
L42        34271 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  MELAN?/CW
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L45        8107 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L34(L)(THU OR BAC OR PAC OR PKT OR
                DMA)/RL
L50       34411 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  COSMETICS/CT
L51          12 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L34(L)COS/RL
L52         121 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L51 OR (L34 AND (L50 OR 62/SC,SX))
L57       23992 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L42 NOT MELANOMA?
L58          12 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L57 AND (L45 OR L52)
L60       20478 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  MELANOGASTER?
L61          10 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L58 NOT L60


=> s (l66 or l53 or l46 or l61) not l226

L230         16 (L66 OR L53 OR L46 OR L61) NOT L226

=> fil uspatf; d que nos l89;d que nos l95; d que nos l97

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:50:16 ON 09 SEP 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 5 Sep 2002 (20020905/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Sep 2002 (20020905/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6446263
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2002124292
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 5 Sep 2002 (20020905/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 5 Sep 2002 (20020905/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Jun 2002
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Jun 2002

>>>  USPAT2 is now available.  USPATFULL contains full text of the     <<<
>>>  original, i.e., the earliest published granted patents or         <<<
>>>  applications.  USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US         <<<
>>>  publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in     <<<
>>>  USPATFULL.  A USPATFULL record contains not only the original     <<<
>>>  published document but also a list of any subsequent              <<<
>>>  publications.  The publication number, patent kind code, and      <<<
>>>  publication date for all the US publications for an invention     <<<
>>>  are displayed in the PI (Patent Information) field of USPATFULL   <<<
>>>  records and may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, <<<
>>>  /PK, etc.                                                         <<<

>>>  USPATFULL and USPAT2 can be accessed and searched together        <<<
>>>  through the new cluster USPATALL.  Type FILE USPATALL to          <<<
>>>  enter this cluster.                                               <<<
>>>                                                                    <<<
>>>  Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees,       <<<
>>>  classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from      <<<
>>>  the earliest to the latest publication.                           <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.


L7              STR
L10         412 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L7
L83          42 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  L10 AND USPATFULL/LC
L85          96 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L83
L87         317 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  SKIN(2A)(LIGHTEN? OR WHITEN? OR
                PIGMENT?)/TI,IT,AB,CLM
L88         732 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  (MELANIN? OR MELANOCYT? OR MELANOGEN
                ?)/TI,IT,AB,CLM
L89           2 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L85 AND (L87 OR L88)
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previously printed w/ authors

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L14           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROGESTERONE/CN
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L16           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PHENOTHIAZINE/CN
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L33           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  DOXEPIN/CN
L84          20 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR
                L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26 OR L27 OR
                L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR L33) AND USPATFULL/LC
L86        1625 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L84
L87         317 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  SKIN(2A)(LIGHTEN? OR WHITEN? OR
                PIGMENT?)/TI,IT,AB,CLM
L88         732 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  (MELANIN? OR MELANOCYT? OR MELANOGEN
                ?)/TI,IT,AB,CLM
L95           3 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L86(L)(L87 OR L88)


L14           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROGESTERONE/CN
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L31           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROTRIPTYLINE/CN
L32           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIMIPRAMINE/CN
L33           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  DOXEPIN/CN
L84          20 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR
                L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26 OR L27 OR
                L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR L33) AND USPATFULL/LC
L86        1625 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L84
L87         317 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  SKIN(2A)(LIGHTEN? OR WHITEN? OR
                PIGMENT?)/TI,IT,AB,CLM
L88         732 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  (MELANIN? OR MELANOCYT? OR MELANOGEN
                ?)/TI,IT,AB,CLM
L90          15 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L86 AND (L87 OR L88)
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L96      108312 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  (424 OR 435)/NCL
L97          12 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L90 AND L96


=> s (l89 or l95 or l97) not l227

L231         12 (L89 OR L95 OR L97) NOT L227

=> fil medl; d que nos l150

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:50:18 ON 09 SEP 2002

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 SEP 2002 (20020907/UP).  FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

 On June 9, 2002, MEDLINE was reloaded.  See HELP RLOAD for details.

 MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
 MeSH 2002 vocabulary.  Enter HELP THESAURUS for details.

 THIS FILE CONTAINS CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS FOR EASY AND ACCURATE
 SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION.


L14            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROGESTERONE/CN
L15            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  SPHINGOSINE/CN
L16            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PHENOTHIAZINE/CN
L17            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIFLUOPERAZINE/CN
L18            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  CHLORPROMAZINE/CN
L19            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROCHLORPERAZINE/CN
L20            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIFLUPROMAZINE/CN
L21            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROMAZINE/CN
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L23            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  MESORIDAZINE/CN
L24            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PIPERACETAZINE/CN
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L26            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  FLUPHENAZINE/CN
L27            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  ACETOPHENAZINE/CN
L28            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  THIETHYLPERAZINE/CN
L29            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  IMIPRAMINE/CN
L30            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  NORTRIPTYLINE/CN
L31            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROTRIPTYLINE/CN
L32            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIMIPRAMINE/CN
L33            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  DOXEPIN/CN
L114          19 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR
                 L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26 OR L27 OR
                 L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR L33) AND MEDLINE/LC
L117       74591 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L114
L122        2649 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  SKIN PIGMENTATION/CT
L133       17248 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PIGMENTATION DISORDERS+NT/CT
L134        1477 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L133(L)(DE OR PC OR TH OR DT)/CT
L135         491 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L122(L)DE/CT
L140         722 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L134/MAJ
L141         185 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L135/MAJ
L150           8 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  (L140 OR L141) AND L117


=> s l150 not l138

L232           8 L150 NOT L138

=> fil wpids

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 12:50:20 ON 09 SEP 2002
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previously printed

previously printed

Subheadings
DE = drug effects
PC = prevention & control
TH = therapy
DT = drug therapy
DE = drug effects

FILE LAST UPDATED: 06 SEP 2002 <20020906/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE 200257 <200257/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> The BATCH option for structure searches has been enabled in WPINDEX/WPIDS and WPIX >>>

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http://www.derwent.com/userguides/dwpi_guide.html <<<

=> d que l220; s l220 not l228

L202 1799 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON MELANIN# OR MELANOCYT? OR MELANOGEN?
L203 1491 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON PROGESTERON?
L204 248 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON SPHINGOSIN?
L205 2546 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON PHENOTHIAZIN?
L206 335 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON TRIFLUOPERAZIN? OR CHLORPROMAZIN? OR PROCHLORPERAZIN? OR TRIFLUPROMAZIN? OR PROMAZIN?
L207 137 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON THIORIDAZIN? OR MESORIDAZIN? OR PIPERACETAZIN? OR PERPHENAZIN? OR FLUPHENAZIN?
L208 22 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON ACETOPHENAZIN? OR THIETHYLPERAZIN?
L209 352 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON TRICYCLIC(W)(ANTIDEPRESS? OR ANTI DEPRESS?) OR IMIPRAMIN? OR NORTRIPTYLIN?
L210 86 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON PROTRIPTYLIN? OR DOXEPIN?
L216 231 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON HALL A?/AU
L220 10 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON (L202 OR L216) AND (L203 OR L204 OR L205 OR L206 OR L207 OR L208 OR L209 OR L210)

L233 9 L220 NOT L228 previously printed

=> dup rem l230,l231,l232,l233
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:50:47 ON 09 SEP 2002
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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 12:50:47 ON 09 SEP 2002
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L230
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L231
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L232
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L233
L234 45 DUP REM L230 L231 L232 L233 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-16' FROM FILE CAPLUS

ANSWERS '17-28' FROM FILE USPATFULL
ANSWERS '29-36' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWERS '37-45' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> d ibib abs hitstr 1-28; d iall 29-36; d ibib ab 37-45

L234 ANSWER 1 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:71837 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:123406
TITLE: Cosmetic compositions containing dehydroepiandrosterone or some of its derivatives and a carotenoid
INVENTOR(S): Breton, Lionel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002005776	A1	20020124	WO 2001-FR1789	20010608
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2811569	A1	20020118	FR 2000-9233	20000713

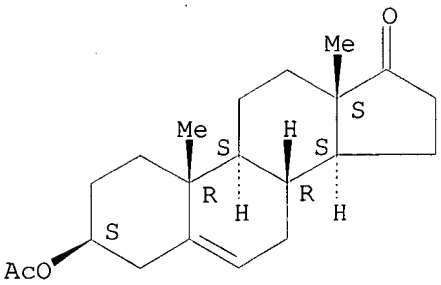
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2000-9233 A 20000713

AB The invention concerns a compn. contg. dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) and/or a chem. or biol. precursor or deriv. thereof, characterized in that it further comprises at least a non-provitamin A carotenoid, which can in particular be selected among xanthophyll, lutein and lycopene. The invention also concerns cosmetic and dermatol. uses of said compn., in particular for preventing or treating skin ageing symptoms. A cream contained lycopene 10-4, DHEA 0.1, glycerol stearate 0.1, Polysorbate-60 1, stearic acid 1.4, triethanolamine 0.7, carbomer 0.4, karite butter liq. fraction 12, perhydrosqualene 12, perfume 0.5, preservatives q.s. and water q.s. 100%.

IT **853-23-6 7642-68-4**, Dehydroepiandrosterone valerate
23983-43-9
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic compns. contg. dehydroepiandrosterone or some of its derivs. and carotenoid)

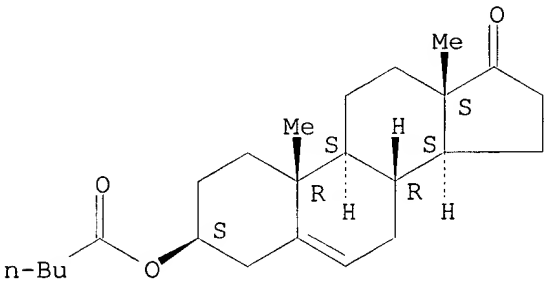
RN 853-23-6 CAPLUS
CN Androst-5-en-17-one, 3-(acetyloxy)-, (3.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



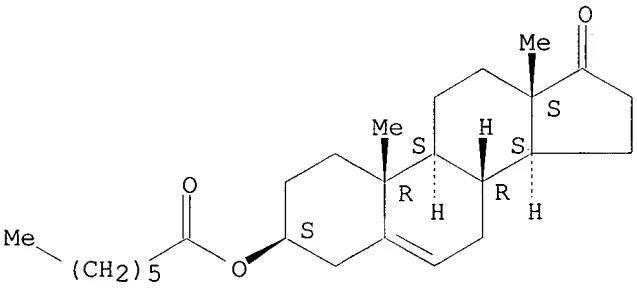
RN 7642-68-4 CAPLUS
CN Androst-5-en-17-one, 3-[(1-oxopentyl)oxy]-, (3.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 23983-43-9 CAPLUS
CN Androst-5-en-17-one, 3-[(1-oxoheptyl)oxy]-, (3.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L234 ANSWER 2 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:759570 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:308592
TITLE: Cosmetic composition containing a steroid and a 2-alkyl alkanol or ester thereof
INVENTOR(S): Baldo, Francine; Dreher, Susanne
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1145705	A2	20011017	EP 2001-400672	20010314
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
FR 2807323	A1	20011012	FR 2000-4576	20000410
JP 2001348323	A2	20011218	JP 2001-110585	20010409
US 2001044430	A1	20011122	US 2001-828813	20010410

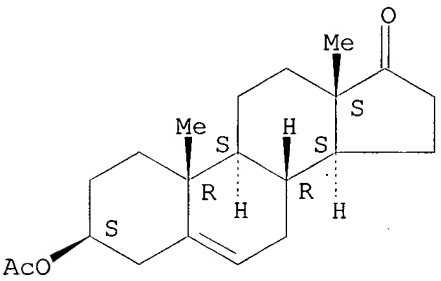
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2000-4576 A 20000410
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:308592

AB Cosmetic compns. contg. a steroid and a 2-alkyl alkanol or ester thereof are claimed for the prevention or treatment of aging. A cosmetic compn. contained polyglycerol distearate 2, polyethylene glycol mono-stearate 1.35, stearic acid 1, preservatives 1.35, 2-octyldodecanol 5, DHEA 1, C12-15 alc. benzoate 15, neutralizing agents 0.45, propylene glycol 10, gelling agents 0.5, and water q.s. 100%.

IT **853-23-6 7642-68-4**, Dehydroepiandrosterone valerate
23983-43-9, Dehydroepiandrosterone enanthate
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic compn. contg. steroid and 2-alkyl alkanol or ester thereof)

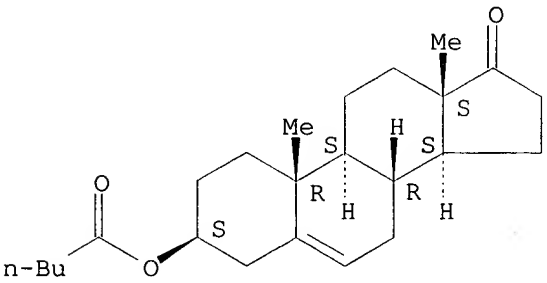
RN 853-23-6 CAPLUS
CN Androst-5-en-17-one, 3-(acetyloxy)-, (3.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



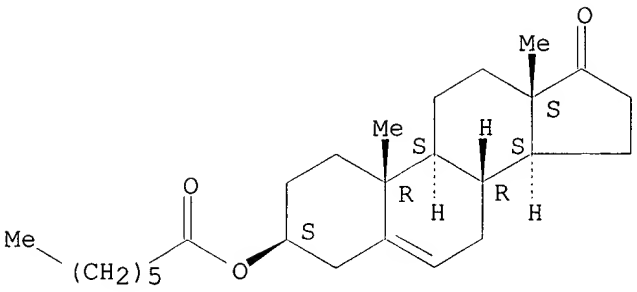
RN 7642-68-4 CAPLUS
CN Androst-5-en-17-one, 3-[(1-oxopentyl)oxy]-, (3.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 23983-43-9 CAPLUS
CN Androst-5-en-17-one, 3-[(1-oxoheptyl)oxy]-, (3.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

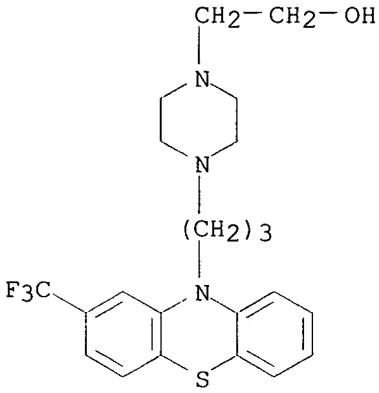


L234 ANSWER 3 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:872579 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:57093
TITLE: Impact of four antimutagens on apoptosis in genotoxically damaged lymphocytes in vitro
AUTHOR(S): Gasiorowski, Kazimierz; Brokos, Barbara; Kulma, Anna; Ogorzalek, Antoni; Skorkowska, Katarzyna
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Basic Medical Sciences, Wroclaw Medical University, Wroclaw, 51-601, Pol.
SOURCE: Cellular & Molecular Biology Letters (2001), 6(3), 649-675
CODEN: CMBLFF; ISSN: 1425-8153
PUBLISHER: University of Wroclaw, Institute of Biochemistry, Dep. of Genetic Biochemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB An antimutagenic activity of fluphenazine, todralazine, anthocyanins and alkylresorcinols was established in a battery of short-term cytogenetic tests. One of the possible mechanisms of their antimutagenic action could be an increase in apoptotic elimination of heavily-damaged cells from a culture. In this paper we provide data on quant. estn. of the antimutagens' impact on apoptosis in lymphocyte cultures exposed in the G0-phase to genotoxic agents: hydrogen peroxide (0.2 mM, 20 min.) or benzo[a]pyrene (40 .mu.M, 90 min.), and then cultured for 36 h in the presence of a lectin (PHA-M, 1% vol./vol.) and each of the tested antimutagens. Apoptosis was estd. by means of microscopic examn. of cell smears stained with a mixt. of fluorochromes (ethidium bromide/acridine orange) as well as of the results of DNA sepn. with the field inversion gel electrophoresis (FIGE). By microscopic examn. we assessed that the frequencies of cells exhibiting morphol. features of apoptosis considerably increased in the cultures contg. the antimutagens. The FIGE sepn. of DNA from those cultures proved that the DNA content in the 30-50 kb domain was markedly elevated, as compared with the control cultures that did not contain antimutagens. It was established in the regression anal. that the apoptosis-enhancing effect significantly depended on the concn. of each tested antimutagen in a culture medium. However, marked differences of apoptosis-enhancing potency were noticed among the four antimutagens. The multicriterial anal. proved that the apoptosis-enhancing effects of fluphenazine and also, to a smaller extent, by alkylresorcinols, were many times stronger than those of anthocyanins and of todralazine. The results suggest that the enhancement of apoptosis by fluphenazine and by alkylresorcinols can explain a major part of their antimutagenic activity, whereas in the case of anthocyanins and of todralazine other mechanisms of antimutagenic action should be sought.

IT **69-23-8**, Fluphenazine
RL: **PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(impact of four antimutagens on apoptosis in genotoxically damaged

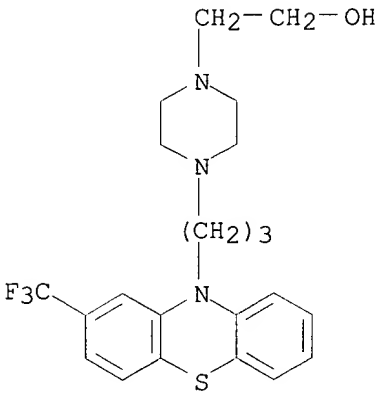
lymphocytes in vitro)
RN 69-23-8 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazineethanol, 4-[3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)-10H-phenothiazin-10-yl]propyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L234 ANSWER 4 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:82061 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:189998
TITLE: Evaluation of the immunomodulatory activity of four compounds exerting antimutagenic effects on human lymphocytes in vitro
AUTHOR(S): Gasiorowski, Kazimierz; Brokos, Barbara; Tabaka, Helena
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Basic Medical Sciences, Wroclaw Medical University, Wroclaw, 51-601, Pol.
SOURCE: Cellular & Molecular Biology Letters (2000), 5(4), 469-481
CODEN: CMBLFF; ISSN: 1425-8153
PUBLISHER: University of Wroclaw, Institute of Biochemistry, Dep. of Genetic Biochemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Four compds. previously described as antimutagenic for human lymphocytes in vitro were tested on their immunomodulatory activity in lymphocyte cultures. The results imply that all of the tested compds. exhibited significant immunomodulatory effect, with that of fluphenazine being the strongest, whereas that of todralazine is the weakest. Two of the tested compds.: anthocyanins from Aronia melanocarpa fruit, and alkylresorcinols from cereal grains, also exhibited a distinct immunomodulatory activity, and it deserves adequate attention as an activity exerted by natural products, commonly present in regular human diet. The anal. of the proliferating cell fraction, and the estn. of the cell proliferation rate suggest that the effect of the tested compds. might depend on an increase in the no. of lymphocytes which expressed their differentiation antigens on the cell membranes.
IT **69-23-8**, Fluphenazine
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(evaluation of immunomodulatory activity of four compds. exerting antimutagenic effects on human lymphocytes in vitro)
RN 69-23-8 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazineethanol, 4-[3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)-10H-phenothiazin-10-

yl]propyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



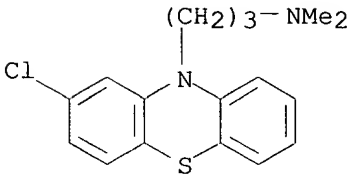
REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L234 ANSWER 5 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:537071 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:103873
TITLE: Pheomelanin as a binding site for drugs and chemicals
AUTHOR(S): Mars, Ulla; Larsson, Bengt S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmaceutical Biosciences, Division of Toxicology, Biomedical Center, Uppsala University, Uppsala, S-75124, Swed.
SOURCE: Pigment Cell Research (1999), 12(4), 266-274
CODEN: PCREEA; ISSN: 0893-5785
PUBLISHER: Munksgaard International Publishers Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Certain drugs and chems., such as chloroquine, chlorpromazine, and 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (MPTP), are bound to melanin and retained in pigment cells for long periods. This specific retention in pigmented tissues can cause adverse effects in the skin, eye, inner ear, and pigmented nerve cells of the substantia nigra of the brain. To date, all studies have been focused on eu- and neuromelanin. In the present study, the authors show that chloroquine, chlorpromazine, chlomipramine, paraquat, acridine orange, and nickel, which are bound to eumelanin, also bind to synthetic pheomelanin, but the binding to pheomelanin is lower. The binding varied with the cysteine content and pH, and the results indicate that the binding is complex and includes ionic interactions. In addn., the authors have shown that these substances also bind to synthetic thiourea-contg. melanin, but to quite a low extent. The authors also present a microautoradiog. study on the binding of 14C-chloroquine to natural pheomelanin in vivo in yellow mice C57BL (Ay/a). Black (C57/BL) and albino (NMRI) mice were used as controls. The autoradiog. demonstrated a pronounced uptake of chloroquine in the hair follicles and the dermal melanocytes in the ear of yellow mice, which was comparable to the corresponding accumulation of label in black mice. In the albino mouse, the uptake was lower and more homogeneously distributed in the skin. These results suggest that the toxicol. risks of melanin-related adverse effects are applicable to persons with a high content of pheomelanin in the skin and hair.

IT **50-53-3**, Chlorpromazine, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(pheomelanin as a binding site for drugs and chems.)

RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L234 ANSWER 6 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:23740 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:43310
TITLE: New prolamine-based patch for topical, transdermal, and transmucous application
INVENTOR(S): Boisnic, Sylvie; Benslama, Lotfi; Postaire, Eric
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gredeco Groupe de Recherche en Dermatologie et Cosmetologie S.a r.l., Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 11 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

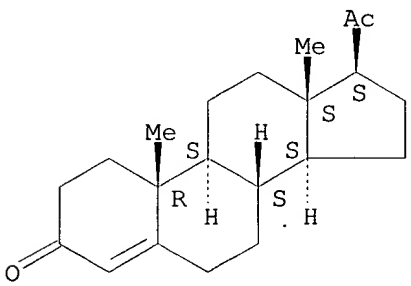
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2761890	A1	19981016	FR 1997-4654	19970414

AB New prolamine-based patch which is extd. from cereals such as wheat is used for topical, transdermal, and transmucous application. The gel has optimum adhesive and viscoelastic properties. A gel patch comprising 0.7% progesterone (I), vegetable prolamines, glycerol, a mixt. of water:ethanol, and CM-cellulose was prepd. In vitro release rate of I after 2 h was 11%.

IT **57-83-0**, Progesterone, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(new prolamine-based patch for topical, transdermal, and transmucous application)

RN 57-83-0 CAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

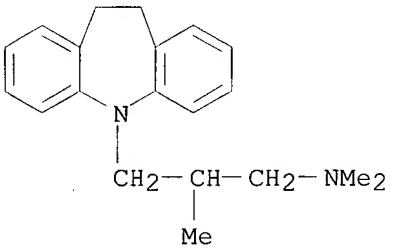
Absolute stereochemistry.



L234 ANSWER 7 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:533701 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:310340
TITLE: Drug accumulation in melanin: an affinity chromatographic study
AUTHOR(S): Knorle, Rainer; Schniz, Eckhard; Feuerstein, Thomas J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: IBAM, Institut fur Biochemische Analysen und Methodenentwicklung, Oberau 45, Freiburg, D-79102, Germany
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography, B: Biomedical Sciences and Applications (1998), 714(2), 171-179
CODEN: JCBBEP; ISSN: 0378-4347
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The affinity of several drugs to melanin has been indirectly assessed using an affinity chromatog. approach based on immobilized melanin. Plots of the retention of the drugs on the affinity column vs. the no. of mols. applied were fitted best by nonlinear, exponential curves characteristic for each drug. These curves reflect the complexity of the binding behavior, consisting of a variety of hydrogen bonding, hydrophobic or ionic interactions as well as cooperative or anti-cooperative interactions between the drug mols. and melanin. The nonlinear fitting procedure was based on a descriptive function and allowed to discriminate the binding behavior according to parameter ests. which specified the investigated drugs.

IT **739-71-9**, Trimipramine
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(affinity of several drugs to melanin)
RN 739-71-9 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N,N,.beta.-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L234 ANSWER 8 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:24463 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:138750
TITLE: Melatonin and chlorpromazine: thermal selection and metabolic rate in the bullsnake, Pituophis melanoleucus
AUTHOR(S): Lutterschmidt, Deborah I.; Lutterschmidt, William I.; Hutchison, Victor H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, NORMAN, OK, 73019, USA
SOURCE: Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology, C: Pharmacology, Toxicology and Endocrinology (1997), 118C(3), 271-277
CODEN: CBPCEE; ISSN: 0742-8413
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

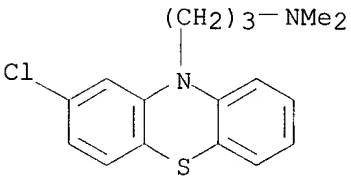
LANGUAGE: English

AB We investigated the effects of melatonin (MEL) and chlorpromazine (CPZ) on the thermal selection and metabolic rate of the bullsnake, Pituophis melanoleucus. Adult snakes were acclimatized for 5 wk to a const. temp. of 25.+-.1.degree. (range) and an L12:D12 photoperiod; photophase was centered on 1200 h CST and began at 0600 h. Temps. selected by snakes in response to i.p. (IP) injections of saline (control), MEL (5 mg kg-1 body mass), and CPZ (25 mg kg-1 body mass), a melatonin antimetabolite, were measured in a linear thermal gradient over a 36-h exptl. period. Using a repeated measures design, we showed that mean preferred body temp. (Tb) of snakes when receiving either MEL (19.6.degree., SE = 1.86, n = 11) or CPZ (15.7.degree., SE = 1.12, n = 11) differed significantly from the preferred Tb of animals receiving control injections of saline soln. (24.1.degree., SE = 1.90, n = 11). Changes in metabolic rate were detd. with closed system respirometry to measure oxygen consumption before and 3 h after treatments of: non-injected control, injected-saline control, MEL (5 mg kg-1 body mass), and CPZ (25 mg kg-1 body mass). Static samples of oxygen consumption before and after treatments showed that MEL and CPZ had no significant effect upon the resting metabolic rate (RMR) 3 h after injection. A multiple comparisons test of the among-treatment differences indicated that there were no statistically significant changes in RMR ($F = 0.975$; $df = 3,27$; $P = 0.419$). However, the difference between before and after mean RMR for the CPZ expt. was almost significant ($W = 35$; $df = 9$; $P = 0.084$), and may be biol. meaningful. Both exogenous and endogenous MEL may play a role in behavioral and physiol. thermoregulation of vertebrates and also may influence metabolic rate.

IT **50-53-3**, Chlorpromazine, biological studies
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(melatonin and chlorpromazine effects on thermal selection and metabolic rate in bullsnakes)

RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS

CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L234 ANSWER 9 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:659184 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:314432

TITLE: Modeling drug-melanin interaction with theoretical linear solvation energy relationships

AUTHOR(S): Lowrey, Alfred H.; Famini, George R.; Loumbev, Valery; Wilson, Leland Y.; Tosk, Jeffrey M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: The Laboratory for Structure and Matter, U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC, USA

SOURCE: Pigment Cell Research (1997), 10(5), 251-256
CODEN: PCREEA; ISSN: 0893-5785

PUBLISHER: Munksgaard

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

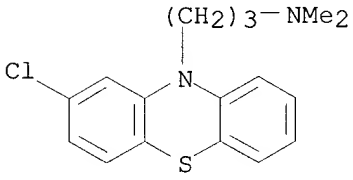
LANGUAGE: English

AB The affinity of drugs and other xenobiotic agents for melanin is a well-known phenomenon, often occurring with serious physiol. consequences. For example, the interaction of anti-psychotic drugs with neuro-melanin may play a pivotal role in the induction of extrapyramidal movement

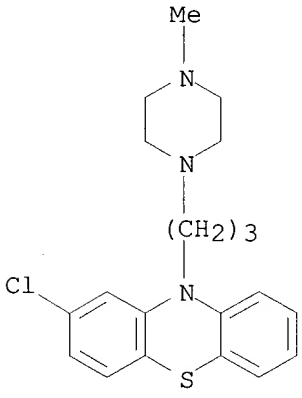
disorders assocd. with the chronic administration of phenothiazine and other neuroleptic agents. Little, however, is known about the complete nature of melanin-drug binding and the impact of these interactions on the physico-chem. properties of melanin. Data, such as binding affinities, can be analyzed using recently developed computational methods that combine math. models of chem. structure with statistical anal. In particular, theor. linear solvation energy relationships provide a convenient model for understanding and predicting biol., chem., and phys. properties. By using this modeling technique, drug-melanin binding of a set of 16 compds. has been analyzed with correlation anal. and a set of theor. mol. parameters in order to better understand and characterize drug-melanin interactions. The resulting correlation equation supports a charge transfer model for drug-melanin complex formation and can also be used to est. binding consts. for related compds.

IT **50-53-3**, Chlorpromazine, biological studies **58-38-8**, Prochlorperazine
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(modeling drug-melanin interaction with theor. linear solvation energy relationships)

RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 58-38-8 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 2-chloro-10-[3-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)propyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L234 ANSWER 10 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:325896 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:39616
TITLE: Application of the electrochemical quartz crystal microbalance for electrochemically controlled binding and release of chlorpromazine from conductive polymer matrix

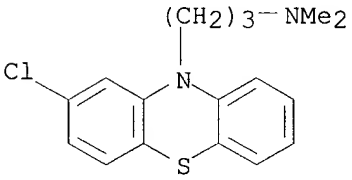
Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

AUTHOR(S): Hepel, Maria; Mahdavi, Farah
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, State University of New York at Potsdam, Potsdam, NY, 13676, USA
SOURCE: Microchemical Journal (1997), 56(1), 54-64
CODEN: MICJAN; ISSN: 0026-265X
PUBLISHER: Academic
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A new methodol. has been applied to drug release studies. A conductive polymer film was used as a matrix for drug incorporation. The characterization of the polymer films has been obtained by in situ monitoring of the mass change by a quartz crystal microbalance in conjunction with cyclic voltammetry. The electrochem. quartz crystal microbalance (EQCM) with its excellent sensitivity allowed direct measurement of the amt. of the drug released when the potential of the film was changed. New information on ion dynamics under the in situ conditions was obtained. The release of a neuroleptic drug, chlorpromazine (CPZ), from a composite polypyrrole/melanin film upon elec. stimulation has been studied.

IT **50-53-3**, Chlorpromazine, biological studies
RL: PRP (Properties); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(application of the electrochem. quartz crystal microbalance for electrochem. controlled binding and release of chlorpromazine from conductive polymer matrix)

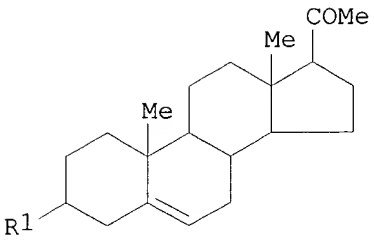
RN 50-53-3 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L234 ANSWER 11 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:144312 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:190762
TITLE: **Melanin** formation inhibitors containing pregnenolones
INVENTOR(S): Hashizume, Ron; Ootsuki, Yoshikazu; Kamoda, Hironobu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Adobansuto Sukin Risaachi Kenk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08337528	A2	19961224	JP 1995-148623	19950615

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 126:190762
GI



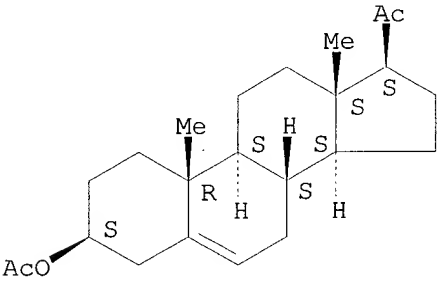
I

AB The **melanin** formation inhibitors contain pregnenolones I (R1 = C1-18 carboxyl, OH, OSO3H). Pregnenolone (at 25 .mu.M) showed significant whitening effect on cultured HM3KO cells (human skin **melanoma** cells). Formulation examples of ointments, skin lotions, and cosmetic packs are given.

IT **1778-02-5**, Pregnenolone acetate **33944-86-4**, Pregnenolone palmitate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pregnenolones as **melanin** formation inhibitors for **skin-lightening**)

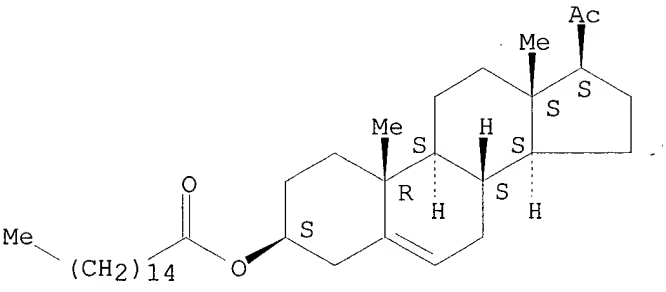
RN 1778-02-5 CAPLUS
CN Pregn-5-en-20-one, 3-(acetyloxy)-, (3.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 33944-86-4 CAPLUS
CN Pregn-5-en-20-one, 3-[(1-oxohexadecyl)oxy]-, (3.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

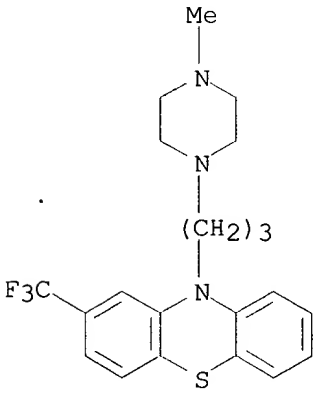


L234 ANSWER 12 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:143747 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:255555
TITLE: Susceptibility of melanized and nonmelanized Cryptococcus neoformans to the melanin-binding compounds trifluoperazine and chloroquine
AUTHOR(S): Wang, Yulin; Casadevall, Arturo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Microbiol. Immunol., Albert Einstein Coll. Med., Bronx, NY, 10461, USA
SOURCE: Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy (1996), 40(3), 541-5
CODEN: AMACCQ; ISSN: 0066-4804
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Cryptococcus neoformans is an opportunistic fungal pathogen which becomes heavily melanized in the presence of phenolic substrates such as L-dopa. Various drugs are known to bind to melanin with high affinity, including the antipsychotic agent trifluoperazine and the antimalarial agent chloroquine. We hypothesized that drugs which bind melanin may have different toxicities for melanized and nonmelanized C. neoformans cells. The effects of trifluoperazine and chloroquine or C. neoformans were detd. by measuring cell viability after exposure to these drugs. Cell viability was measured by CFU detn. and flow cytometry with propidium iodide staining. Melanized cells were more susceptible than nonmelanized cells to the fungicidal effects of trifluoperazine. Chloroquine had no fungicidal effect on either melanized or nonmelanized cells under the conditions studied. Flow cytometry of trifluoperazine-treated C. neoformans cells stained with the mitochondrial stain dihydrorhodamine 123 revealed fluorescence changes consistent with the mitochondrial damage. Our results indicate that melanized and nonmelanized C. neoformans cells can differ in susceptibility to certain drugs and suggest that strategies which target melanin may be productive for antifungal-drug discovery.

IT **117-89-5**, Trifluoperazine
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(differential susceptibility of melanized and nonmelanized Cryptococcus neoformans to the melanin-binding compds. trifluoperazine and chloroquine)
RN 117-89-5 CAPLUS
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 10-[3-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)propyl]-2-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L234 ANSWER 13 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:38162 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:58341

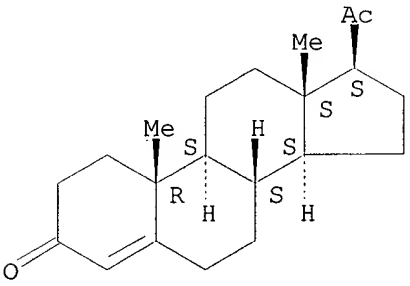
TITLE: Effect of pituitary and ovarian hormones on human melanocytes in vitro
AUTHOR(S): Maeda, Kazuhisa; Naganuma, Masako; Fukuda, Minoru; Matsunaga, Jun; Tomita, Yasushi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shiseido Research Center, Yokohama, Japan
SOURCE: Pigment Cell Research (1996), 9(4), 204-212
CODEN: PCREEA; ISSN: 0893-5785
PUBLISHER: Munksgaard
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Normal human melanocytes in culture became enlarged and dendritic after a 2-day incubation with either the pituitary (.beta.-MSH, a potent analog of .gamma.-MSH, ACTH, FSH and LH) or the ovarian (estradiol, estriol and progesterone) hormones. Under the same exptl. conditions, pituitary hormones also increased both the tyrosinase activity and tyrosinase-related protein-1 (TRP-1) while ovarian hormones increased TRP-1 but not tyrosinase activity. The results suggest that pituitary and ovarian hormones possibly induce hyperpigmentation of the skin by stimulating the melanogenesis in epidermal melanocytes, and that estradiol and progesterone may be involved in the pathogenesis of melasma (chloasma) usually developing between early adulthood and menopause in which a high concn. of serum ovarian hormones was maintained. blood flow.

IT **57-83-0**, Progesterone, biological studies
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(effect of pituitary and ovarian hormones on human melanocytes in vitro)

RN 57-83-0 CAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



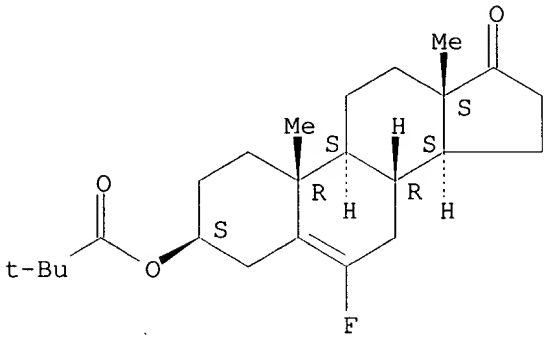
L234 ANSWER 14 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:631135 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:231135
TITLE: Synthesis of 6-fluorodehydroepiandrosterone
AUTHOR(S): Makino, Mayumi; Morizawa, Yoshitomi; Yasuda, Arata; Kawai, Shin-ichi; Mizushima, Yutaka
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Cent., Asahi Glass Co., Ltd., Yokohama, 221, Japan
SOURCE: Synth. Commun. (1994), 24(15), 2187-93
CODEN: SYNCAV; ISSN: 0039-7911
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB 6-Fluorodehydroepiandrosterone was synthesized from dehydroepiandrosterone in 9 steps. The fluoro deriv. was approx. 10 times more potent than dehydroepiandrosterone against mouse **melanoma** cells in vitro.

IT **154604-52-1P 158300-47-1P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and reaction of, in prepn. of fluorodehydroepiandrosterone)

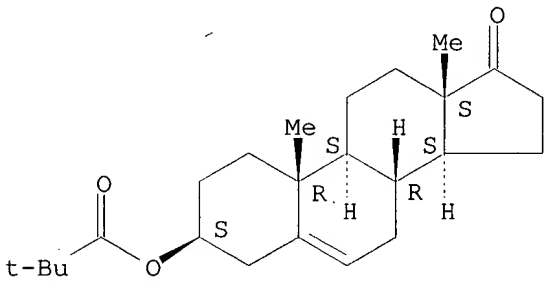
RN 154604-52-1 CAPLUS
CN Androst-5-en-17-one, 3-(2,2-dimethyl-1-oxopropoxy)-6-fluoro-, (3.beta.)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 158300-47-1 CAPLUS
CN Androst-5-en-17-one, 3-(2,2-dimethyl-1-oxopropoxy)-, (3.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

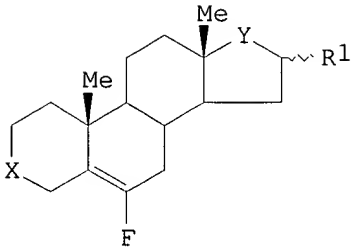
Absolute stereochemistry.



L234 ANSWER 15 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:270961 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:270961
TITLE: Preparation of fluorine-containing steroids as anticancer agents
INVENTOR(S): Mizushima, Yutaka; Kawai, Shinichi; Makino, Mayumi; Morisawa, Yoshitomi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Asahi Glass Co Ltd, Japan; Ltt Inst Co Ltd
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05339284	A2	19931221	JP 1992-168413	19920603

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 120:270961
GI



I

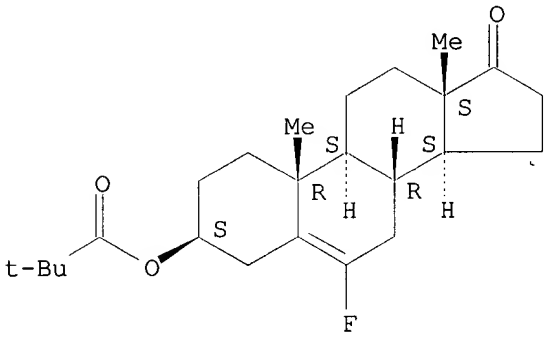
AB The title compds. I (R1 = H, Me, F; X = CO, CHOR2; Y = CO, CHOR3; R2, R3 = H, protective group) are prepd. 3.beta.-Benzoyloxy-17-acetoxy-6-oxoandrostane (prepn. given) in dimethoxyethane was treated with fuming H2SO4 and piperidinosulfur trifluoride at 50-60.degree. for 3 days to give 75% 3.beta.-benzoyloxy-6-fluoro-17-acetoxy-5-androstene. 6-Fluorodehydroepiandrosterone inhibited proliferation of mouse B16 **melanoma** cell in vitro with ED50 of 4 .times. 10-11.

IT **154604-52-1P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, as anticancer agent)

RN 154604-52-1 CAPLUS

CN Androst-5-en-17-one, 3-(2,2-dimethyl-1-oxopropoxy)-6-fluoro-, (3.beta.)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L234 ANSWER 16 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:132120 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:132120
TITLE: Cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition containing a Cyperus extract, for **pigmentation** of the **skin** or hair
INVENTOR(S): Meybeck, Alain; Bonte, Frederic; Dumas, Marc
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): LVMH Recherche, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9220322	A1	19921126	WO 1992-FR444	19920519

W: JP, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE

FR 2676649	A1	19921127	FR 1991-6176	19910522
FR 2676649	B1	19940225		
EP 585325	A1	19940309	EP 1992-911286	19920519
EP 585325	B1	19950906		
R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI				
JP 06508122	T2	19940914	JP 1992-511271	19920519
ES 2081110	T3	19960216	ES 1992-911286	19920519
US 5476651	A	19951219	US 1994-142423	19940422

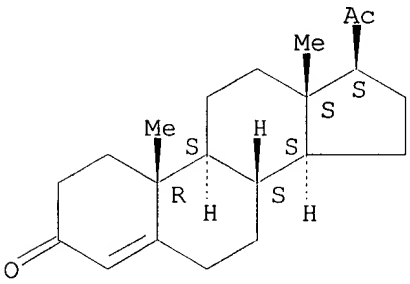
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1991-6176 19910522
WO 1992-FR444 19920519

AB Title compns. contg. ext. of C. rotundus are used for pigmentation of skin or hair. Methanolic ext. of C. rotundus was lyophilized to obtain a powder which stimulated the prodn. of melanins in cultured melanocytes. A suntan gel contained above ext. 0.1, EtOH 40.0, water 20.0, and Carbopol 940 to 100 g.

IT **57-83-0**, Progesterone, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical and cosmetic compn. contg. Cyperus rotundus ext. and, for **pigmentation** of **skin** and hair)

RN 57-83-0 CAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L234 ANSWER 17 OF 45 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:72457 USPATFULL
TITLE:	SOLID POROUS MATRICES AND METHODS OF MAKING AND USING THE SAME
INVENTOR(S):	UNGER, EVAN C., TUCSON, AZ, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002039594	A1	20020404
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-75477	A1	19980511 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-46379P	19970513 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	WOODCOCK WASHBURN KURTZ, MACKIEWICZ AND NORRIS, ONE LIBERTY PLACE 46TH FLOOR, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	106
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	5207

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention is directed to a solid porous matrix comprising a

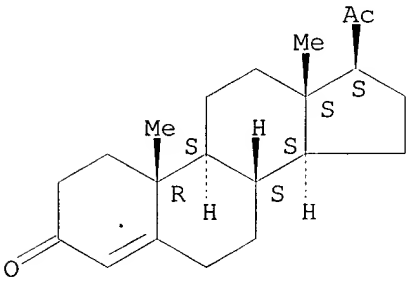
solvent and a surfactant in combination with a bioactive agent. The solvent and the surfactant may, if desired, form vesicles, an agglomeration of which comprises the matrix. The composition optionally comprises a gas or a gaseous precursor. The emulsion may be dried, and subsequently reconstituted in an aqueous or organic solution.

The present invention is also directed to a method of preparing a solid porous matrix comprising combining a solvent, a surfactant, and a therapeutic to form an emulsion; and processing the emulsion by controlled drying, or controlled agitation and controlled drying to form a solid porous matrix. The resulting solid porous matrix may also comprise a gas or gaseous precursor and be added to a resuspending medium.

A method for the controlled delivery of a targeted therapeutic to a region of a patient is another embodiment of the present invention. The method comprises administering to the patient a composition having a solid porous matrix comprising a solvent, a surfactant, a therapeutic, and a gas or gaseous precursor, monitoring the composition using energy to determine the presence of the composition in the region; and releasing the therapeutic from the composition in the region using energy.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **57-83-0**, Progesterone, biological studies
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for pharmaceutical uses)
RN 57-83-0 USPATFULL
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L234 ANSWER 18 OF 45 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:48036 USPATFULL
TITLE: Oligosaccharide aldonic acids and their topical use
INVENTOR(S): Yu, Ruey J., Ambler, PA, UNITED STATES
Van Scott, Eugene J., Abington, PA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002028227	A1	20020307
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-987023	A1	20011113 (9)

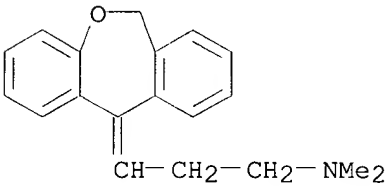
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-487228, filed on 19 Jan 2000, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-141264P	19990630 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HUNTON AND WILLIAMS, 1900 K STREET N W, WASHINGTON, DC,

20006
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 110
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2633
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions comprising oligosaccharide aldonic acids are useful for general care, as well as for treatment and prevention, of various cosmetic conditions and dermatological disorders, including those associated with intrinsic and/or extrinsic aging, as well as with changes or damage caused by extrinsic factors; general care, as well as treatment and prevention of diseases and conditions, of the oral, and vaginal mucosa; for general oral care, as well as treatment and prevention of oral and gum diseases; and for wound healing of the skin. Compositions comprising oligosaccharide aldonic acids may further comprise a cosmetic, pharmaceutical or other topical agent to enhance or create synergetic effects.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **1668-19-5**, Doxepin
(pharmaceutical and cosmetic compns. contg. oligosaccharide aldonic acids and their topical use)
RN 1668-19-5 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-dibenz[b,e]oxepin-11(6H)-ylidene-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L234 ANSWER 19 OF 45 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:167866 USPATFULL
TITLE: Acoustically active drug delivery systems
INVENTOR(S): Unger, Evan C., Tucson, AZ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Medical Imaging, Inc., Princeton, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6416740	B1	20020709
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-75343		19980511 (9)

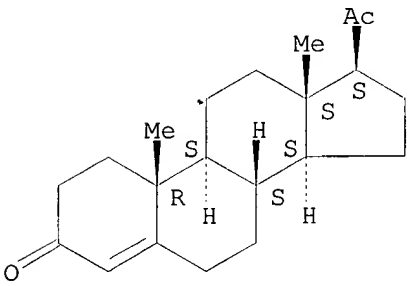
	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-46379P	19970513 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dudash, Diana
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Sharareh, Shahnam
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Woodcock Washburn LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5660
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is directed to targeted therapeutic delivery systems comprising a gas or gaseous precursor filled microsphere wherein

said gas or gaseous precursor filled microsphere comprises an oil, a surfactant, and a therapeutic compound. Methods of preparing the targeted therapeutic delivery systems are also embodied by the present invention which comprise processing a solution comprising an oil and a surfactant in the presence of a gaseous precursor, at a temperature below the gel to liquid crystalline phase transition temperature of the surfactant to form gas or gaseous precursor filled microsphere, and adding to said microspheres a therapeutic compound resulting in a targeted therapeutic delivery system, wherein said processing is selected from the group consisting of controlled agitation, controlled drying, and a combination thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **57-83-0**, Progesterone, biological studies
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for pharmaceutical uses)
RN 57-83-0 USPATFULL
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



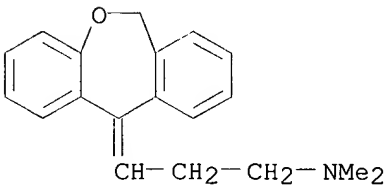
L234 ANSWER 20 OF 45 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:936 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Oligosaccharide aldonic acids and their topical use		
INVENTOR(S):	Yu, Ruey J., 4 Lindenwold Ave., Ambler, PA, United States 19002 Van Scott, Eugene J., 3 Hidden La., Abington, PA, United States 19001		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6335023	B1	20020101
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-487228		20000119 (9)
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-141264P		19990630 (60)
	US 1999-141264P		19990630 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Qazi, Sabiha		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Hunton & Williams		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	123		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2835		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions comprising oligosaccharide aldonic acids are useful for general care, as well as for treatment and prevention, of various cosmetic conditions and dermatological disorders, including those associated with intrinsic and/or extrinsic aging, as well as with

changes or damage caused by extrinsic factors; general care, as well as treatment and prevention of diseases and conditions, of the oral, and vaginal mucosa; for general oral care, as well as treatment and prevention of oral and gum diseases; and for wound healing of the skin. Compositions comprising oligosaccharide aldonic acids may further comprise a cosmetic, pharmaceutical or other topical agent to enhance or create synergetic effects.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **1668-19-5**, Doxepin
(pharmaceutical and cosmetic compns. contg. oligosaccharide aldonic acids and their topical use)
RN 1668-19-5 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-dibenz[b,e]oxepin-11(6H)-ylidene-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L234 ANSWER 21 OF 45 USPATFULL

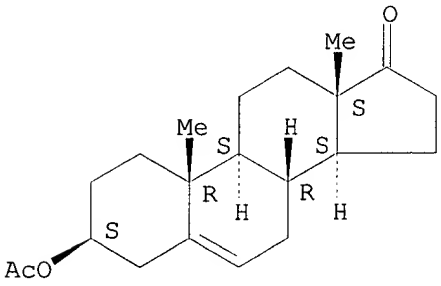
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:212434 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Cosmetic composition containing a steroid and a 2-alkylalkanol or an ester thereof		
INVENTOR(S):	Baldo, Francine, Sceaux, France Dreher, Susanne, Paris, France		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	L'OREAL, Paris, France, 75008 (non-U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001044430	A1	20011122
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-828813	A1	20010410 (9)
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 2000-4576		20000410
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	OBLON SPIVAK MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT PC, FOURTH FLOOR, 1755 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, ARLINGTON, VA, 22202		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	33		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	603		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A composition including at least one steroid chosen from DHEA and/or a biological precursor and/or a chemical or metabolic derivative of the latter, characterized in that it additionally comprises at least one 2-alkylalkanol comprising from 12 to 36 carbon atoms or an ester of such an alcohol. The invention also relates to the cosmetic and dermatological uses of this composition, in particular for preventing or treating chronological or actinic ageing and canities.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **853-23-6 7642-68-4**, Dehydroepiandrosterone valerate
23983-43-9, Dehydroepiandrosterone enanthate

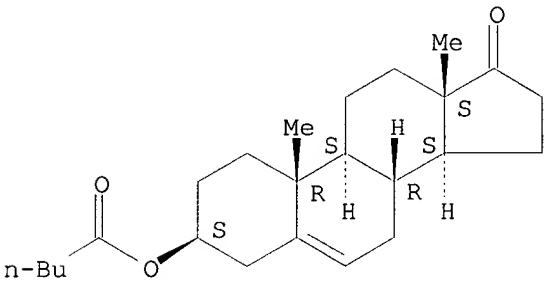
(cosmetic compn. contg. steroid and 2-alkyl alkanol or ester thereof)
RN 853-23-6 USPATFULL
CN Androst-5-en-17-one, 3-(acetyloxy)-, (3.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



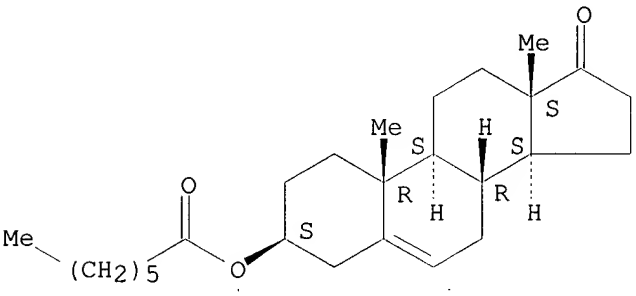
RN 7642-68-4 USPATFULL
CN Androst-5-en-17-one, 3-[(1-oxopentyl)oxy]-, (3.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 23983-43-9 USPATFULL
CN Androst-5-en-17-one, 3-[(1-oxoheptyl)oxy]-, (3.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L234 ANSWER 22 OF 45 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:144937 USPATFULL
TITLE: Solid matrix therapeutic compositions
INVENTOR(S): Unger, Evan C., Tucson, AZ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ImaRx Therapeutics, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2001018072 A1 20010830
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2001-828762 A1 20010409 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1998-75477, filed on 11 May 1998, PENDING

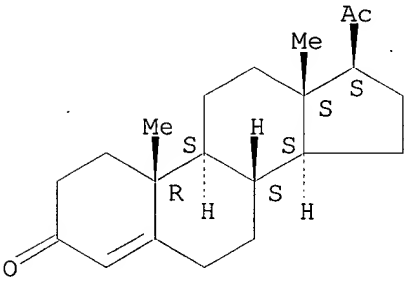
	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-46379P	19970513 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Mackiewicz & Norris LLP, One Liberty Place - 46th Floor, Philadelphia, PA, 19103
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 38
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4899
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention is directed to a solid porous matrix comprising a surfactant in combination with a bioactive agent. The solid porous matrix may be prepared by combining a surfactant and a therapeutic, together with a solvent, to form an emulsion containing random aggregates of the surfactant and the therapeutic, and processing the emulsion by controlled drying, or controlled agitation and controlled drying to form the solid porous matrix.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **57-83-0**, Progesterone, biological studies
(prepn. of solid porous matrixes for pharmaceutical uses)
RN 57-83-0 USPATFULL
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L234 ANSWER 23 OF 45 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:158457 USPATFULL
TITLE: Metal-binding cystein-free peptides for diagnostic and therapeutical purposes, methods for their production, and pharmaceuticals containing these compounds
INVENTOR(S): Conrad, Jurgen, Berlin, Germany, Federal Republic of
Dinkelborg, Ludger, Berlin, Germany, Federal Republic of
Erber, Sebastian, Ergolding, Germany, Federal Republic of
Frommel, Cornelius, Zeuthen, Germany, Federal Republic of
Hohne, Wolfgang, Berlin, Germany, Federal Republic of
Kramp, Wolfgang, Berlin, Germany, Federal Republic of
Kuttner, Gabriele, Berlin, Germany, Federal Republic of
Malin, Reinhard, Berlin, Germany, Federal Republic of
Schier, Hans Martin, Strausberg, Germany, Federal

Republic of
Schneider-Mergener, Jens, Berlin, Germany, Federal Republic of
Steinbrecher, Renate, Berlin, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut Fue Diagnostikforschung GmbH, Berlin, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6291639	B1	20010918	
	WO 9512613		19950511	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-635928		19960920	(8)
	WO 1994-DE1302		19941027	
			19960920	PCT 371 date
			19960920	PCT 102(e) date

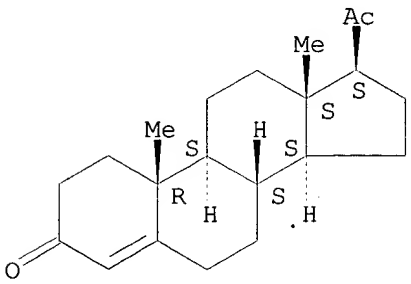
	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1993-4337599	19931101

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Scheiner, Toni R.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Webb Ziesenheim Logsdon Orkin & Hanson, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 54
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1258
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB These invention relates to metal-complexing, cysteine-free peptides which may be coupled to an organ-specific probe directly or via a linker and are thus enriched as conjugates specifically in tumors, organs, tissues or centers of inflammation. The organ-specific probes used are, for example, antibodies or part-sequences of antibodies against tumor-associated antigens, e.g. the carcino-embryonal antigen (CEA, which are thus specifically enriched in tumors. The invention also relates to processes for producing the metal-complexing cysteine-free peptides and their conjugates. The present invention also relates to the use of the conjugates as components of a kit for in vivo diagnosis or in vivo therapy and radio-pharmaceuticals containing these conjugates together with radio-isotopes. The organ-specific conjugates are used to image tumors, organs or centers of inflammation.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **57-83-0DP**, Progesterone, conjugates
(prepn. of metal binding cysteine-free peptides for diagnosis and therapy)
RN 57-83-0 USPATFULL
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



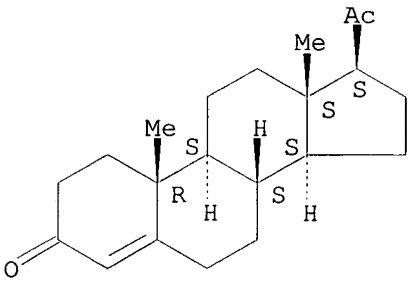
L234 ANSWER 24 OF 45 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:141352 USPATFULL
TITLE: Sustained release drug formulations
INVENTOR(S): Ruiz, Jean-Marc, Maintenon, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Societe de Conseils de Recherches et d'Applications Scientifique S.A., Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5980945		19991109
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-584320		19960116 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Wortman, Donna C.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Brumback, Brenda G.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Conway, John D., McGowan, WilliamFish & Richardson
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 375
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A sustained release drug formulation including: a drug; a biodegradable polymer which is insoluble in water; and an oil vehicle in which both the drug and the polymer are dissolved. The oil vehicle contains 10-100% by volume a pharmaceutically acceptable oil and 0-90% by volume a pharmaceutically acceptable liquid carrier for the drug or the polymer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **57-83-0**, Progesterone, biological studies
(sustained-release drug formulations contg. biodegradable polymers and oils)
RN 57-83-0 USPATFULL
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L234 ANSWER 25 OF 45 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:104135 USPATFULL
TITLE: Liposomal product with a ligand having fucose as a terminal moiety
INVENTOR(S): Redziniak, Gerard, St Cyr en Val, France
Cerdan, Dominique, Sully-sur-Loire, France
Kieda, Claudine, Orleans, France
Monsigny, Michel, Saint-Cyr-en-Val, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Parfums Christian Dior, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5686103	19971111
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-717976	19960923 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-221252, filed on 31 Mar 1994, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1992-861780, filed on 2 Apr 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5332575	

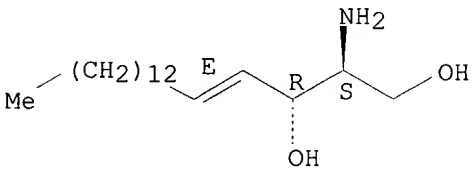
	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1991-283587	19911003

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kishore, Gollamudi S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Ostrolenk, Faber, Gerb & Soffen, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 40
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1024
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention concerns a method of binding a product to the membrane of a **melanocyte** by means of a ligand-receptor bond, which comprises using a product consisting of a basic structure coupled to at least one ligand consisting of an oside residue accessible to the membrane receptors, said oside residue being a fucose residue, notably an Alpha-L-fucose residue.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **123-78-4**, Sphingosine
(ligand-receptor binding skin care compn. contg. **melanin** cell membrane-specific fucose-contg. ligand and)
RN 123-78-4 USPATFULL
CN 4-Octadecene-1,3-diol, 2-amino-, (2S,3R,4E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).
Double bond geometry as shown.



L234 ANSWER 26 OF 45 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:112339 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition, especially dermatological composition, intended for promoting the **pigmentation** of the **skin** or hair, containing an extract of cyperus, and the process for its manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Meybeck, Alain, Courbevoie, France
Bonte, Frederic, Courbevoie, France
Dumas, Marc, Colombes, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): LVMH Recherche, Colombes, France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5476651		19951219
	WO 9220322		19921126
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-142423		19940422 (8)
	WO 1992-FR444		19920519

19940422 PCT 371 date
19940422 PCT 102(e) date

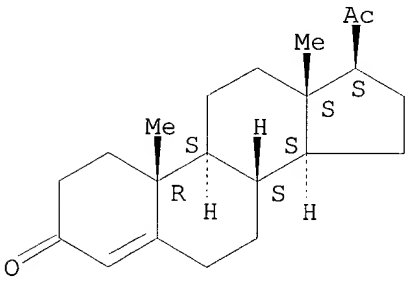
	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1992-9106176	19920522

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Ivy, C. Warren
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Huang, Evelyn
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Jacobson, Price, Holman & Stern
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 504
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to the use of an extract of Cyperus, in particular Cyperus rotundus L. for the preparation of a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition, especially dermatological composition, intended for promoting the **pigmentation** of the **skin** or hair and/or for treating pigmentation disorders.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **57-83-0**, Progesterone, uses
(pharmaceutical and cosmetic compn. contg. Cyperus rotundus ext. and, for pigmentation of skin and hair)
RN 57-83-0 USPATFULL
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

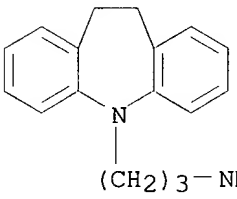


L234 ANSWER 27 OF 45 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:34082 USPATFULL
TITLE: Phencyclidine and phencyclidine metabolites assay, tracers, immunogens, antibodies and reagent kit
INVENTOR(S): Dubler, Robert E., Gurnee, IL, United States
Frintner, Mary P., Elk Grove, IL, United States
Grote, Jonathan, Grayslake, IL, United States
Hadley, Gregg A., St. Louis, MO, United States
Hawksworth, David J., Vernon Hills, IL, United States
Hopkins, Hal D., Chicago, IL, United States
Nam, Daniel S., Lake Elsinore, CA, United States
Ungemach, Frank S., Lake Villa, IL, United States
Wray, Larry K., Highland Park, IL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

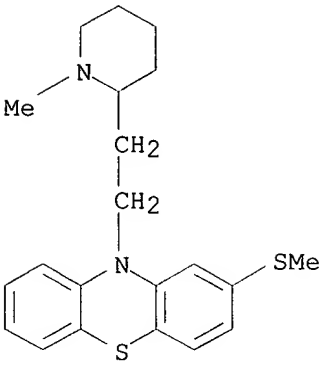
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5407834		19950418	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-831762		19920427	(7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1990-529988, filed on 29 May 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5155212 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-866193, filed on 21 May 1986, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kim, Kay K. A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Pope, Lawrence S.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 32 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1662
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is directed to a fluorescence polarization assay for phencyclidine and phencyclidine derivatives, to the various components needed for preparing and carrying out such an assay, and to methods of making these components. Specifically, tracers, immunogens and antibodies are disclosed, as well as methods for making them, and a reagent kit containing them. The tracers and the immunogens are made from substituted phencyclidine compounds. A fluorescein moiety is included in the tracer, while a poly(amino acid) forms a part of the immunogen. The assay is conducted by measuring the degree of polarization retention of plane polarized light that has been passed through a sample containing antiserum and tracer.

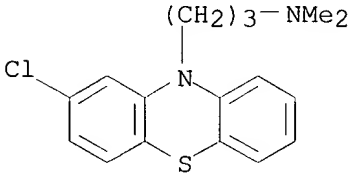
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **50-49-7**, Imipramine **50-52-2**, Thioridazine
50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, properties **57-83-0**, Progesterone, properties **58-38-8**, Prochlorperazine
58-40-2, Promazine **69-23-8**, Fluphenazine
72-69-5, Nortriptyline **92-84-2**, Phenothiazine
117-89-5, Trifluoperazine **438-60-8**, Protriptyline
739-71-9, Trimipramine **1668-19-5**, Doxepin
3819-00-9, Piperacetazine
(phencyclidine fluorescence polarization immunoassay crossreactivity to)
RN 50-49-7 USPATFULL
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 50-52-2 USPATFULL
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 10-[2-(1-methyl-2-piperidinyl)ethyl]-2-(methylthio)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

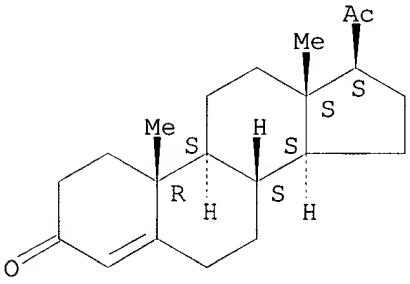


RN 50-53-3 USPATFULL
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

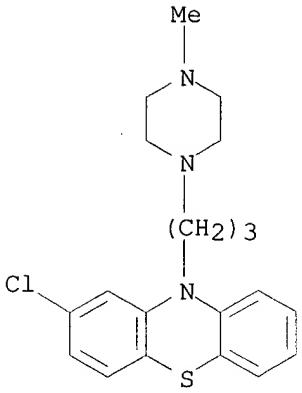


RN 57-83-0 USPATFULL
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

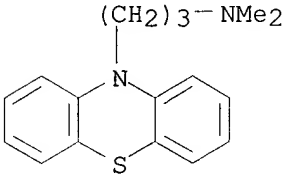
Absolute stereochemistry.



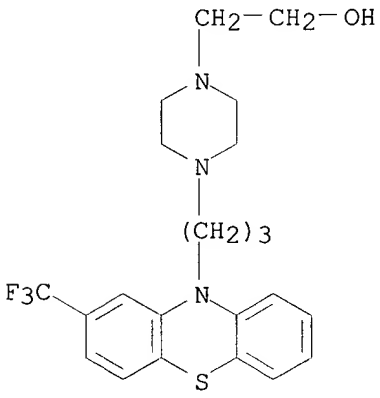
RN 58-38-8 USPATFULL
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 2-chloro-10-[3-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)propyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



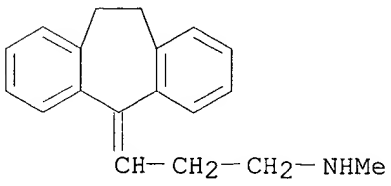
RN 58-40-2 USPATFULL
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



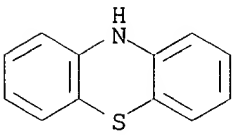
RN 69-23-8 USPATFULL
CN 1-Piperazineethanol, 4-[3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)-10H-phenothiazin-10-yl]propyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



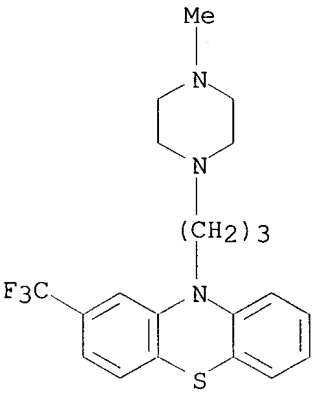
RN 72-69-5 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



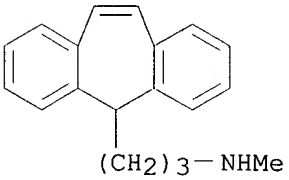
RN 92-84-2 USPATFULL
CN 10H-Phenothiazine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



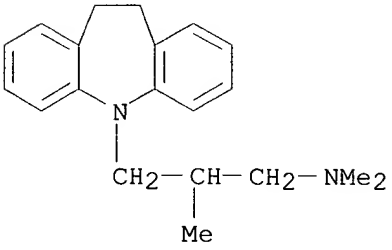
RN 117-89-5 USPATFULL
CN 10H-Phenothiazine, 10-[3-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)propyl]-2-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



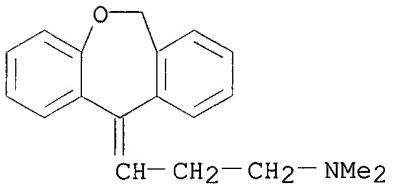
RN 438-60-8 USPATFULL
CN 5H-Dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptene-5-propanamine, N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



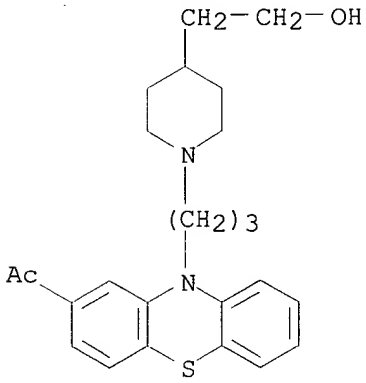
RN 739-71-9 USPATFULL
CN 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-propanamine, 10,11-dihydro-N,N,.beta.-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1668-19-5 USPATFULL
CN 1-Propanamine, 3-dibenz[b,e]oxepin-11(6H)-ylidene-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 3819-00-9 USPATFULL
CN Ethanone, 1-[10-[3-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperidinyl]propyl]-10H-phenothiazin-2-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L234 ANSWER 28 OF 45 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	94:64251 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Method of targeting **melanocytes** with a compound containing a fucose residue
INVENTOR(S):	Redziniak, Gerard, St Cyr en Val, France Cerdan, Dominique, Sully-sur-Loire, France Kieda, Claudine, Orleans, France Monsigny, Michel, Saint-Cyr-en-Val, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Parfums Christian Dior, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5332575		19940726	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-861780		19920402	(7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1991-283587	19911003

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Kishore, G. S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Rosen, Dainow & Jacobs
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 943

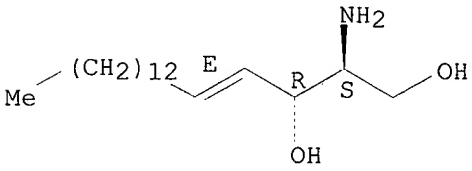
AB The invention concerns a method of binding a product to the membrane of a **melanocyte** by means of a ligand-receptor bond, which comprises using a product consisting of a basic structure coupled to at least one ligand consisting of an oside residue accessible to the membrane receptors, said oside residue being a fucose residue, notably an Alpha-L-fucose residue.

IT **123-78-4**, Sphingosine
(ligand-receptor binding skin care compn. contg. **melanin** cell membrane-specific fucose-contg. ligand and)

RN 123-78-4 USPATFULL

CN 4-Octadecene-1,3-diol, 2-amino-, (2S,3R,4E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).
Double bond geometry as shown.



L234 ANSWER 29 OF 45 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94304823 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94304823 PubMed ID: 8031748
TITLE: Re: Replacement of chlorpromazine with other neuroleptics: effect on abnormal skin pigmentation and ocular changes.
COMMENT: Comment on: J Psychiatry Neurosci. 1993 Jul;18(4):173-7
AUTHOR: O'Croinin F; Zibin T
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROSCIENCE, (1994 May) 19 (3) 226.
Journal code: 9107859. ISSN: 1180-4882.
PUB. COUNTRY: Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Commentary
Letter
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199408
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19940825
Last Updated on STN: 19950206
Entered Medline: 19940816
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Case Report; Human; Male
Chlorpromazine: AD, administration & dosage
*Chlorpromazine: AE, adverse effects
Chronic Disease
Dose-Response Relationship, Drug
Drug Therapy, Combination
Fluspirilene: AD, administration & dosage
*Fluspirilene: AE, adverse effects
Middle Age
*Schizophrenia: DT, drug therapy
*Schizophrenic Psychology
***Skin Pigmentation: DE, drug effects**
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 1841-19-6 (Fluspirilene); **50-53-3 (Chlorpromazine)**

structures for Medline hits printed at end

L234 ANSWER 30 OF 45 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93348096 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93348096 PubMed ID: 8346126
TITLE: Topical progesterone as treatment of choice in genital lichen sclerosis et atrophicus in children.
AUTHOR: Serrano G; Millan F; Fortea J M; Grau M; Aliaga A
SOURCE: PEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY, (1993 Jun) 10 (2) 201.
Journal code: 8406799. ISSN: 0736-8046.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Letter
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199309
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19930924
Last Updated on STN: 19930924
Entered Medline: 19930909
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Administration, Cutaneous
Child
Chronic Disease
*Genital Diseases, Female: DT, drug therapy
*Genital Diseases, Male: DT, drug therapy
*Lichenoid Eruptions: DT, drug therapy
***Pigmentation Disorders: DT, drug therapy**
*Progesterone: TU, therapeutic use
CAS REGISTRY NO.: **57-83-0 (Progesterone)**

L234 ANSWER 31 OF 45 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89379530 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89379530 PubMed ID: 2777449
TITLE: The use of readily available photosensitizers for vitiligo in Nigeria.
AUTHOR: George A O
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DERMATOLOGY, (1989 Sep) 28 (7) 475-7.
Journal code: 0243704. ISSN: 0011-9059.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Letter
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198910
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 19900309
Entered Medline: 19891020
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Case Report; Female; Human
Adult
Child, Preschool
*Chlorpromazine: TU, therapeutic use
Nigeria
*Promethazine: TU, therapeutic use
Soaps
*Sunlight
***Vitiligo: DT, drug therapy**
CAS REGISTRY NO.: **50-53-3 (Chlorpromazine)**; 60-87-7 (Promethazine)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Soaps)

L234 ANSWER 32 OF 45 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88339384 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88339384 PubMed ID: 2844124
TITLE: Microprobe analysis of chlorpromazine pigmentation.
AUTHOR: Benning T L; McCormack K M; Ingram P; Kaplan D L; Shelburne J D
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710.

SOURCE: ARCHIVES OF DERMATOLOGY, (1988 Oct) 124 (10) 1541-4.
Journal code: 0372433. ISSN: 0003-987X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198810
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900308
Last Updated on STN: 19900308
Entered Medline: 19881026

ABSTRACT:
We describe the histochemical, ultrastructural, and microanalytical features of a skin biopsy specimen obtained from a patient with chlorpromazine pigmentation. Golden-brown pigment granules were present in the dermis, predominantly in a perivascular arrangement. The granules stained positively with the Fontana-Masson stain for silver-reducing substances and negatively with Perl's stain for iron. Electron microscopy revealed dense inclusion bodies in dermal histiocytes, pericytes, endothelial cells, and Schwann cells, as well as lying free in the extracellular matrix. These "chlorpromazine bodies" were quite dense even in unosmicated, unstained ultrathin sections, indicating that the pigmentation is related, at least in part, to the inclusions. Microprobe analysis of the chlorpromazine bodies revealed a striking peak for sulfur, which strongly suggests the presence of the drug or its metabolite within these inclusions.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Case Report; Female; Human
Adult
Biopsy
*Chlorpromazine: AE, adverse effects
Chlorpromazine: PK, pharmacokinetics
Electron Probe Microanalysis
Histocytochemistry
Inclusion Bodies: AN, analysis
Inclusion Bodies: DE, drug effects
Inclusion Bodies: ME, metabolism
Inclusion Bodies: UL, ultrastructure
Microscopy, Electron
Skin: AN, analysis
Skin: DE, drug effects
Skin: ME, metabolism
Skin: UL, ultrastructure
***Skin Pigmentation: DE, drug effects**
CAS REGISTRY NO.: **50-53-3 (Chlorpromazine)**

L234 ANSWER 33 OF 45 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89131811 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89131811 PubMed ID: 3223334
TITLE: Resolution of chlorpromazine-induced pigmentation with haloperidol substitution.
AUTHOR: Thompson T R; Lal S; Yassa R; Gerstein W
CORPORATE SOURCE: Douglas Hospital, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
SOURCE: ACTA PSYCHIATRICA SCANDINAVICA, (1988 Dec) 78 (6) 763-5.
Journal code: 0370364. ISSN: 0001-690X.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198903
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900306
Last Updated on STN: 19900306
Entered Medline: 19890317

ABSTRACT:
Four patients with chlorpromazine-induced pigmentation showed resolution of the

condition on replacing chlorpromazine with haloperidol.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Adult
*Chlorpromazine: AE, adverse effects
Chlorpromazine: TU, therapeutic use
*Haloperidol: TU, therapeutic use
Middle Age
*Pigmentation Disorders: CI, chemically induced
*Schizophrenia: DT, drug therapy
***Skin Pigmentation: DE, drug effects**
Sunlight: AE, adverse effects
CAS REGISTRY NO.: **50-53-3 (Chlorpromazine)**; 52-86-8 (Haloperidol)

L234 ANSWER 34 OF 45 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88042357 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88042357 PubMed ID: 2960002
TITLE: [Drug-induced hyper- and depigmentation].
Medikamentos bedingte Hyper- und Depigmentierungen.
AUTHOR: Krebs A
SOURCE: SCHWEIZERISCHE RUNDSCHAU FUR MEDIZIN PRAXIS, (1987 Sep 22)
76 (39) 1069-75.
Journal code: 8403202. ISSN: 1013-2058.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: German
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198712
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900305
Last Updated on STN: 19900305
Entered Medline: 19871214
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
Adrenal Cortex Hormones: AE, adverse effects
Chloroquine: AE, adverse effects
Drug Eruptions: ET, etiology
English Abstract
Fluphenazine: AE, adverse effects
Melanosis: CI, chemically induced
Mephenesin: AE, adverse effects
*Pigmentation Disorders: CI, chemically induced
***Skin Pigmentation: DE, drug effects**
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 54-05-7 (Chloroquine); 59-47-2 (Mephenesin); **69-23-8 (Fluphenazine)**
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Adrenal Cortex Hormones)

L234 ANSWER 35 OF 45 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82065814 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82065814 PubMed ID: 7304801
TITLE: Loxapine as an alternative to phenothiazines in a case of oculocutaneous skin pigmentation.
AUTHOR: Ewing D G; Einarson T R
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, (1981 Dec) 138 (12) 1631-2.
Journal code: 0370512. ISSN: 0002-953X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198201
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19820128
ABSTRACT:
The authors describe a patient with changes in oculocutaneous pigmentation that

cleared after chlorpromazine was discontinued. They suggest that loxapine may be a suitable alternative to phenothiazines when skin pigmentation and ocular involvement occur, although the patient must be carefully monitored for ocular problems.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Case Report; Human; Male
*Chlorpromazine: AE, adverse effects
Chlorpromazine: TU, therapeutic use
Chronic Disease
*Dibenzoxazepines: TU, therapeutic use
*Eye Color: DE, drug effects
*Loxapine: TU, therapeutic use
Middle Age
Photosensitivity Disorders: CI, chemically induced
*Schizophrenia: DT, drug therapy
***Skin Pigmentation: DE, drug effects**
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 1977-10-2 (Loxapine); **50-53-3 (Chlorpromazine)**
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Dibenzoxazepines)

L234 ANSWER 36 OF 45 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 67014260 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67014260 PubMed ID: 5917622
TITLE: Therapy of Phenothiazine-produced skin pigmentation: a preliminary report.
AUTHOR: Gibbard B A; Lehmann H E
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, (1966 Sep) 123 (3) 351-2. Journal code: 0370512. ISSN: 0002-953X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 196612
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900101
Last Updated on STN: 19900101
Entered Medline: 19661226
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female; Human
*Ascorbic Acid: TU, therapeutic use
*Chlorpromazine: AE, adverse effects
*Penicillamine: TU, therapeutic use
*Pigmentation Disorders: CI, chemically induced
***Pigmentation Disorders: DT, drug therapy**
Schizophrenia: DT, drug therapy
CAS REGISTRY NO.: **50-53-3 (Chlorpromazine)**; 50-81-7 (Ascorbic Acid); 52-67-5 (Penicillamine)

L234 ANSWER 37 OF 45 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-340107 [37] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2002-267371
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-097809
TITLE: Human lung-originated G protein-coupled receptor protein TGR19 and encoded DNA, for developing drugs to treat diseases of central nervous system, and circulatory system, inflammatory diseases and cancer.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03
INVENTOR(S): ITO, T; MIWA, M; MIYAJIMA, N; SHINTANI, Y
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 96
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO KIND DATE WEEK LA PG

WO 2002029053 A1 20020411 (200237)* JA 137
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2001094180 A 20020415 (200254)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002029053 A1		WO 2001-JP8743	20011004
AU 2001094180 A		AU 2001-94180	20011004

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001094180 A	Based on	WO 200229053

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2001-115898 20010413; JP 2000-311739 20001005

AB WO 200229053 A UPAB: 20020613
NOVELTY - A G protein-coupled receptor protein comprising an amino acid sequence identical or substantially similar to a fully defined sequence (XIII) of 538 amino acids as given in the specification, or its salt, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a G protein-coupled receptor protein containing (XIII) or its salt;

(2) a partial peptide of the protein or its salt;

(3) a polynucleotide containing a polynucleotide encoding the protein;

(4) a recombinant vector containing the polynucleotide;

(5) a transformant which is transformed with the recombinant vector;

(6) producing the protein or its salt by culturing the transformant to give a product;

(7) drugs containing the protein, its partial peptide, their salt or the polynucleotide;

(8) an antibody for the protein, its partial peptide or their salt;

(9) diagnostics containing the antibody;

(10) a ligand for the protein or its salt obtained by using the protein, its partial peptide or their salt;

(11) drugs containing the ligand;

(12) determining the ligand for the protein, its partial peptide or their salt by using them;

(13) screening compounds or their salts that can alter the binding properties of the ligand to the protein or its salt by using the protein, its partial peptide or their salt;

(14) a kit for screening compounds or their salts that can alter the binding properties of the ligand to the protein or its salt containing the protein, its partial peptide or their salt;

(15) compounds or their salts thus screened;

(16) drugs containing these compounds or their salts;

(17) a polynucleotide hybridizable with the above polynucleotide under stringent conditions;

(18) a polynucleotide containing a base sequence or a part of it complementary to the above polynucleotide;

(19) quantitating mRNA of the protein by using the polynucleotide or

a part of it;
(20) quantitating the protein by using the antibody;
(21) diagnosis of diseases relating to function of the protein by using the quantitation methods;
(22) screening compounds or their salts that can alter the expression dose of the protein by using the mRNA-based quantitation method;
(23) screening compounds or their salts that can alter the amount of protein in the cell membrane by the antibody-based quantitation method;
(24) compounds or their salts altering the protein expression dose or protein amount in the cell membrane thus screened;
(25) drugs containing these screened compounds or their salts;
(26) screening method for compounds altering the binding properties of the G protein-coupled receptor protein with the ligand by contacting a labeled ligand and the receptor protein, or cells expressing such receptor protein or its membrane fraction or transformant after culturing, with a test compound before measuring the bound amount;
(27) screening compounds altering the binding properties of the G protein-coupled receptor protein in which a test compound contacts with such receptor protein, or cells containing the receptor protein, its activating compound, or transformant with membrane expressing the protein so that the protein-mediated cell stimulation activity can be measured and compared with a control;
(28) a kit for screening containing the cells containing the receptor protein, cell membrane fraction or cell membrane of the transformant
(29) compounds or their salts screened;
(30) drugs containing the screened compounds or their salts; and
(31) quantitating the receptor protein or its partial peptide by contacting the antibody with such receptor protein or its partial peptide or their salt, or with a specimen containing the receptor protein or derivative and the labeled receptor protein for competitive reaction before measurement; or with the specimen, immobilized antibody and labeled antibody for simultaneous or successive reaction prior to measuring activity of the labeling agent.

ACTIVITY - Nootropic; neuroprotective; anorectic; antiallergic; antiasthmatic; antirheumatic; hypotensive; antianginal; antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; cardiant.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy.

USE - The protein and encoded DNA are for developing drugs to treat diseases of central nervous system, and circulatory system, inflammatory diseases and cancer, e.g. Alzheimer's disease, dementia, eating disorder, allergy, asthma, rheumatism, hypertension, angina and arteriosclerosis, including gene therapy.

Dwg.0/5

L234 ANSWER 38 OF 45 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-292272 [33] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2002-228160
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-085927
TITLE: Detecting compounds that modulate a cellular response to ultraviolet radiation exposure, involves contacting the cell with a test compound and exposing the cell to the radiation.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 P34 S03
INVENTOR(S): BLUMENBERG, M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BLUM-I) BLUMENBERG M; (UYNY) UNIV NEW YORK STATE
COUNTRY COUNT: 24
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002020846	A2	20020314	(200233)*	EN	459

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
W: AU CA JP SG

US 2002090624 A1 20020711 (200248)
AU 2001090658 A 20020322 (200251)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002020846 A2		WO 2001-US28040	20010907
US 2002090624 A1	Provisional	US 2000-231454P	20000908
		US 2001-947870	20010906
AU 2001090658 A		AU 2001-90658	20010907

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001090658 A	Based on	WO 200220846

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-231454P 20000908; US 2001-947870 20010906

AB WO 200220846 A UPAB: 20020524
NOVELTY - Detecting a compound that modulates a response of a cell to ultraviolet radiation exposure, comprising contacting the cell with the compound, exposing the cell to ultraviolet radiation that would otherwise induce the response, and measuring the levels of RNA molecules in the cell for at least one time point after exposure, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Detecting a compound that modulates a response of a cell to ultraviolet radiation exposure, comprising contacting the cell with the compound, exposing the cell to ultraviolet radiation that would otherwise induce the response, and measuring the levels of RNA molecules in the cell for at least one time point after exposure, is new. The response is an expression pattern comprising altered expression of:

(a) nucleic acids encoding a transcription factor, a signal transduction protein, and a mitochondrial protein;

(b) nucleic acids encoding a secreted growth factor, a cytokine, and a chemokine; and/or

(c) nucleic acids encoding an actin-binding protein, a desmosomal protein, and a tubulin protein.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) detecting a compound that modulates a cell response to ultraviolet radiation exposure, comprising:

(a) contacting the cell with the compound;

(b) exposing the cell to ultraviolet radiation that would normally cause altered expression of:

(i) a transcription factor protein, a signal transduction protein, and a mitochondrial protein;

(ii) a secreted growth factor, a cytokine protein, and a chemokine protein; and/or

(iii) an actin-binding protein, a desmosomal protein, and a tubulin protein;

(c) measuring the level of protein molecules in the cell for at least one time point after exposure;

(2) detecting a compound that stimulates a response of a cell to ultraviolet radiation exposure, comprising:

(a) contacting the cell with the compound;

(b) measuring the level of an RNA, or a protein molecule in the cell; and

(c) determining if the level is similar to that found in a cell exposed to ultraviolet radiation, where the RNA response detected is the same as the novel method, and the protein expression response is the same as method (1);

(3) the novel method where the levels of RNA molecules are determined by gene array expression analysis;

(4) the method of (1) where the levels of proteins are determined by gene array expression analysis; and

(5) a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound identified by the novel method, or the method of (1)-(5).

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Dermatological.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Ultraviolet radiation exposure response modulator.

USE - For detecting compounds which modulates cellular response to ultraviolet radiation exposure, useful for identifying pharmaceuticals (claimed), e.g. against cancer, or premature aging.

Dwg.0/3

L234 ANSWER 39 OF 45 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-366605 [38] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-112395
TITLE: Targeting pharmaceutical agents to non-central nervous system tissues to treat e.g. psoriasis by administering covalent conjugates of unbranched naturally occurring fatty acid and pharmaceutical agent.
DERWENT CLASS: B07
INVENTOR(S): BRADLEY, M O; SHASHOUA, V E; SWINDELL, C S; WEBB, N L
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BRAD-I) BRADLEY M O; (SHAS-I) SHASHOUA V E; (SWIN-I) SWINDELL C S; (WEBB-I) WEBB N L
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2001002404	A1	20010531	(200138)*		43

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2001002404	A1 Cont of	US 1996-651428	19960522
		US 2000-730450	20001205

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1996-651428 19960522; US 2000-730450 20001205

AB US2001002404 A UPAB: 20010711

NOVELTY - Methods for targeting pharmaceutical agents to non-central nervous system (CNS) tissues to treat non-CNS conditions by administering:

(a) a covalent conjugate of an 8-26C unbranched naturally occurring fatty acid; and

(b) a pharmaceutical agent effective in treating the condition, excluding adenosine receptor (ant)agonists.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; antipsoriatic; keratolytic; antidiabetic; antilipemic; antidiarrheic; gynecological.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The methods are used to target pharmaceutical agents to non-CNS tissues to treat non-CNS conditions including breast, gastrointestinal, ovarian, blood and blood forming, cardiovascular system, digestive and excretory system, endocrine system, muscular system, reproductive system, respiratory system, skeletal system and fiber and integumentary system tissues (claimed) specifically platelets, blood vessel wall and bone marrow tissue, heart and vascular tissue, excretory system tissue, alimentary tract, biliary tract, kidney, liver, pancreas and urinary tract tissue, adrenal gland, kidney, ovary pituitary gland, renal gland, salivary gland, sebaceous gland, testis, thymus gland and thyroid gland tissue, reproductive system tissue e.g. penile and uterine tissue, bronchial, lung and tracheal tissue, bones and joints, adipose tissue,

cartilage, connective tissue, cuticles, dermis, epidermis, epithelial, fascial (sic), hair follicle, ligament, bone marrow, **melanin**, **melanocytes**, mucous membrane, skin soft tissue, synovial capsule and tendon tissue. They are used to target pharmaceutical agent such as adrenergic agents, adrenocortical steroids, adrenocortical suppressants, alcohol deterrents, aldosterone antagonists, amino acids, ammonia detoxicants, anabolics, analeptics, analgesics, androgens, anesthetic adjuncts, anesthetics, anoretics, antagonists (atipamezole, isradipine, naloxone), anterior pituitary suppressants, anthelmintics, antiacne agents, antiadrenergics, antiallergics, antiamebics, antiandrogens, antianemics, antianginals, anxiolytics, antiarthritics, antiasthmatics, antiatherosclerotics, antibacterials, anticholelithics, anticholelithogenics, anticholinergics, anticoagulants, coccidiostatics, anticonvulsants, antidepressants, antidiabetics, antidiarrheals (diphenoxylate hydrochloride, metronidazole, methylprednisolone, sulfasalazine), antidiuretics, antidotes, antiemetics, antiepileptics, antiestrogens, antifibrinolytics, antifungals, antiglaucoma agents, antihemophilics, antihemorrhagics, antihistamines, antihyperlipidemics, antihyperlipoproteinemics, antihypertensives, antihypotensives, antiinfectives, topical antiinfectives, antiinflammatories, antikeratinizing agents, antimalarials, antimicrobials, antimigraine agents, antimitotics, antimycotics, antinauseants, antineoplastics, antineutropenics, antiobsessional agents, antiparasitics, antiparkinsonian agents, antiperistaltics, antipneumocystics, antiproliferatives, antiprostatic hypertrophy agents, antiprotozoals, antipruritics, antipsychotics, antirheumatics, antischistosomals, antiseborrheics, antisecretory agents, antispasmodics, antithrombotics, antitussives, antiulceratives, antiurolithics, virucides, appetite suppressants, benign prostatic hyperplasia therapies, blood glucose regulators (tolazamide, tolbutamide, chlorpopamide, acetohexamide, glipizide), bone resorption inhibitors, bronchodilators, carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, cardiac depressants, cardioprotectants, cardiotonics, cardiovascular agents, choleretics, cholinergics, cholinergic agonists, cholinesterase deactivators, cognition adjuvants, cognition enhancers, depressants, diagnostic aids, diuretics, dopaminergic agents, ectoparasiticides, emetics, enzyme inhibitors, estrogen, fibrinolytics, fluorescent agents, free oxygen radical scavengers, gastrointestinal motility effectors (cisapride, metoclopramide, hyoscyamine), glucocorticoids, gonad-stimulating principals, hair growth stimulators, hemostatics, histamine H2 receptor antagonists, hormones (**progesterone**, norgestrel, norethynodrel, norethindrone, levonorgestrel, ethyndiol, mestranol, estrone, equilin, 17-alpha dihydroquilin, equilenin, 17-alpha dihydroequilenin, 17-alpha estradiol, 17-beta estradiol, leuprolide, testolactone, climiphene, urofollitropini, bromocropitine, gonadorelin, danazol, dehydroepiandrosterone, androstenedione, dihydrotestosterone, relaxin, folliculostatin, follicule regulatory protein, gonadocrinins, oocyte maturation inhibitor and insulin growth factor), hypocholesterolemics, hypoglycemics, hypolipidemics such as HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (lovastatin, simvastatin, pravastatin, fluvastatin), hypotensives, imaging agents, immunizing agents, immunomodulators, immunoregulators, immunostimulators, immunosuppressants, impotency therapy adjuncts, inhibitors, keratolytics, luteinizing hormone releasing hormone agonists, liver disorder treatments, luteolysin, memory adjuvants, mental performance enhancers, mood regulators, mucolytics, mucosal protective agents, mydriatics, nasal decongestants, neuromuscular blocking agents, neuroprotectives, N-methyl-D-aspartate antagonists, non-hormonal sterol derivatives, oxytocics, plasminogen activators, platelet activating factor antagonists, platelet aggregation inhibitors, post-stroke and post-head trauma treatments, potentiators, progestin, prostaglandins, prostate growth inhibitors, prothyrotropics, psychotropics, pulmonary surface radioactive agents, regulator (e.g. calcifediol, etidronic acid, risedronate sodium), relaxant (e.g. adiphenine hydrochloride, flurazepam hydrochloride, papaverine hydrochloride), repartitioning agent,

scabicides, sclerosing agents, sedatives, sedative-hypnotics, selective adenosine A1 antagonists, serotonin antagonists, serotonin inhibitors, serotonin receptor antagonists, steroids, stimulants (e.g. amfonelic acid, dextroamphetamine, histamine phosphate), suppressants (e.g. amflutizole, colchicines, tazofelone), symptomatic multiple sclerosis agents, synergists (proadifen hydrochloride), thyroid hormones, thyroid inhibitors, thyromimetics, tranquilizers, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis agents, cerebral ischemia agents, Paget's disease agents, unstable angina agents, uricosurics, vasoconstrictors, vasodilators, vulnerary agents, USund healing agents, xanthine oxidase inhibitors and mucosal protectives (misoprostol). They may be used to administer anticancer cocktails. They may be used to treat mammalian cell proliferative disorders other than cancer including psoriasis, actinic keratosis, diabetes and its complications, excess acid secretion, cardiovascular conditions involving cholesterol (hyperlipidemia and hypercholesterolemia), diarrhea and ovarian diseases (endometriosis, ovarian cysts) and as contraceptives. Dwg.0/27

L234 ANSWER 40 OF 45 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-423155 [36] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-128022
TITLE: Regulating metabolism with pro-opiomelanocortin compounds, useful e.g. for treating obesity, administered peripherally to minimize effects on the central nervous system.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 B05 C03 D13 D16
INVENTOR(S): BRENNAN, M B; HOCHGESCHWENDER, U
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (OKLA-N) OKLAHOMA MEDICAL RES FOUND; (ROOS-N) ROOSEVELT INST ELEANOR
COUNTRY COUNT: 88
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000033658	A1	20000615	(200036)*	EN	167
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2000031176	A	20000626	(200045)		
EP 1137340	A1	20011004	(200158)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000033658	A1	WO 1999-US29337	19991209
AU 2000031176	A	AU 2000-31176	19991209
EP 1137340	A1	EP 1999-965208	19991209
		WO 1999-US29337	19991209

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2000031176	A	Based on	WO 200033658
EP 1137340	A1	Based on	WO 200033658

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-374827 19990812; US 1998-111581P

19981209; US 1999-146299P 19990729; US 1999-146300P 19990729; US 1999-146301P 19990729; US 1999-146302P 19990729; US 1999-146303P 19990729; US 1999-146304P 19990729; US 1999-146305P 19990729; US 1999-146306P 19990729

AB WO 200033658 A UPAB: 20000801

NOVELTY - Regulating body weight, inhibiting free fatty acid (FFA) uptake and/or stimulating lipolysis, and treating affective or mood disorders, obesity-associated disorders and reproductive disorders, in animals, by administering a proopiomelanocortin (POMC) compound (I) to the periphery, so that delivery to the central nervous system in minimized.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Regulating body weight, comprise administering POMC to bind to POMC receptors in the periphery tissue, in an amount insufficient to change the animals appetite, preferably 0.1 micro g-10 mg/kg.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) regulating metabolic efficiency in an animal by administering to the periphery of the animal, identified as having a serum level of MSH (**melanocyte**-stimulating hormone) below 0.1 ng/ml, either (I) or leptin;

(2) increasing body weight in an animal with an eating disorder by administering, to the periphery, a POMC antagonist (II);

(3) regulating body weight by modulating activity of melanocortin 2 or 5 receptors (MC2/5R);

(4) identifying compounds (III) that regulate body weight by preferential regulation of peripheral energy homeostasis pathways, comprising:

(a) contacting a compound with a cell expressing MC2-R or MC5-R;

(b) detecting if the compound increases the receptor activity;

(c) contacting the compound with a cell expressing MC4-R; and

(d) detecting if the compound increase MC4-R activity, if the compound increase MC2-R, or MC5-R activity, compared to MC4-R activity, it is a body weight regulator

(5) identifying compounds (IV) that increase body weight by regulating peripheral energy homeostasis pathways, comprising:

(a) contacting a cell expressing MC2-R or MC5-R with a POMC compound, in the presence, or absence, of a test compound;

(b) detecting if the compound inhibits the receptor activity, inhibitors increase body weight;

(6) identifying compounds regulating body weight by peripheral energy homeostasis pathways, comprising:

(a) contacting a compound with a cell expressing MC2-R or MC5-R;

(b) detecting if the compound binds to the receptor; and

(c) administering compounds which bind to the receptor to a non-human test animal, and detecting if the regulatory compounds regulate body weight;

(7) identifying compounds that increase body weight by regulating peripheral pathways of energy homeostasis, comprising:

(a) contacting a cell expressing MC2-R, or MC5-R, with a POMC compound which binds to and activates the receptor, in the presence and absence of a test compound;

(b) detecting if the compound binds the receptor; and

(c) administering compounds which bind to the receptor to a non-human test animal, and detecting if the compound regulates the body weight;

(8) identifying compounds regulating body weight by regulating peripheral pathways of energy homeostasis, comprising:

(a) contacting a compound with a cell or cell lysate containing a reporter gene operatively linked to a MC2-R, or MC5-R regulatory element;

(b) detecting expression of the reporter gene;

(c) contacting a compound with a cell or cell lysate, comprising a reporter gene operatively linked to a MC4-R regulatory element; and

(d) detecting expression of the reporter gene, compounds increasing

expression of the gene of (b), compared to the gene of (d), are identified as body weight regulators;

(9) identifying compounds regulating body weight by regulating peripheral energy homeostasis pathways, comprising:

(a) contacting a compound with a cell or cell lysate containing transcripts of MC2-R, or MC5-R; and

(b) detecting translational inhibition of the receptor transcript;

(10) identifying compounds regulating peripheral energy homeostasis pathways, comprising:

(a) contacting a compound with an isolated adipocyte; and

(b) detecting compounds that bind to a peripheral MCR on the adipocyte;

(11) identifying compounds for regulating peripheral and central energy homeostasis pathways, comprising:

(a) administering a compound to a non-human animal comprising a modification in two alleles of the Pomc locus, resulting in an absence of POMC activity; and

(b) evaluating physiological changes in the animal, compared to animals with one or no mutant allele;

(12) studying molecular and biological events associated with obesity, comprising:

(a) harvesting cells, tissue, or body fluid from a genetically modified non-human animal comprising a modification in two alleles of the Pomc locus, resulting in an absence of POMC activity; and

(b) comparing the cells, tissue or body fluids to a wildtype sibling;

(13) therapeutic composition regulating melanocortinergic and/or leptinergic pathways of energy homeostasis containing (I) and a second weight-regulating agent;

(14) food product containing (I);

(15) genetically modified non-human animal having an alteration in at least one Pomc locus allele, reducing POMC activity;

(16) genetically modified mouse used to study peripheral and central energy homeostasis pathways, comprising:

(a) isolating from a murine genome a molecule comprising a sequence located in GenBank accession number J00612;

(b) deleting the sequence from the nucleic acid;

(c) inserting a selectable marker to create a targeting vector;

(d) transfecting the vector into embryonic stem cells;

(e) selecting cells which have incorporated the vector at a target locus;

(f) inserting the cells into non-human blastocysts; and

(g) impregnating a mouse with the blastocysts; and

(17) producing a genetically modified non-human animal for studying peripheral and central energy homeostasis pathways, comprising:

(a) introducing into an embryonic cell of a non-human animal a targeting vector comprising a Pomc locus modified to result in a reduction in POMC action; and

(b) obtaining progeny having the modification stably inserted into the genome.

ACTIVITY - Anorectic; antidepressant; anticancer; antiinfertility; anti-anorectic; antibulimic; gynecological; cerebroprotective; hypotensive; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antidiabetic. Obese mice (Pomc null mutants) were given daily intraperitoneal injections of 1 nmole of the MSH agonist (acetyl-Cys4,D-Phe7,Cys10)- alpha -MSH(4-13). The treatment caused a 46% reduction in excess weight after 2 weeks, although weight increased when treatment stopped. The agonist had no significant effect on the weight of wildtype littermates.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - (I) regulates fat stores in adipose tissue, by altering FFA uptake and/or lipolysis.

USE - The methods are used to regulate body weight, for the treatment of depression, dysthymia, obesity-related diseases, e.g. non-insulin dependent diabetes, cancer, hypertension, osteoarthritis and stroke, amenorrhea, problems of ovulation, conception, maintenance of pregnancy,

lactation and male fertility, anorexia and bulimia, and obesity associated with the pharmaceuticals valproic acid, lithium, tricyclic antidepressants and selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors.

ADVANTAGE - Peripheral delivery of (I) avoids central side-effects.

Dwg.0/10

L234 ANSWER 41 OF 45 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-065432 [07] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1996-021188
TITLE: Safe, potent **melanin** prodn. inhibitor - contg. **phenothiazine** deriv., e.g. promethazine, used e.g. as skin whitening cosmetic or ageing inhibitor.
DERWENT CLASS: B02 D21 E13
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ADSK-N) ADVANCED SKIN RES KENKYUSHO KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 07324024	A	19951212	(199607)*		7

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 07324024	A	JP 1994-118595	19940531

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1994-118595 19940531
AB JP 07324024 A UPAB: 19960222

A **melanin** prodn. inhibitor (A) contains a **phenothiazine** deriv. of formula (I). R1, R2 = 1-3C alkyl; R3 = 1-4C alkylene; X = H, halogen, halomethyl or methoxy.

(I) is promethazine, alimemazine, **trifluprom**azine, levomepromazine or **chlorpromazine**.

In an example, an ointment was prepd. by addition of a mixt. (A) (12 pts. wt. propylene glycol, 1.5 pts. wt. sodium laurylsulphate, suitable amts. of preservative, antioxidant, perfume and pure water, heated and dissolved to give an aq. layer) to a mixt. (B) (1 pt. wt. promethazine, 25 pts. wt. white vaseline and 22 pts. wt. stearyl alcohol, heated and melted to give an oil layer), followed by stirring to emulsify and cooling.

In a test for whitening effect in HM3KO cell cultures, promethazine had a slight effect at 6.25muM, significant effect at 12.5muM and strong effect at 25muM. Kojic acid had only a slight effect at 50muM.

USE - (A) is useful as a whitening cosmetic and skin ageing inhibitor e.g. as a percutaneous preparation such as a cosmetic for preventing freckles and dark skin or a drug for treatment of pigmentation disorders.

ADVANTAGE - (I) is safe, and has a stronger **melanin** prodn. inhibiting effect than hydroquinone benzyl ether or kojic acid.

Dwg.0/0

L234 ANSWER 42 OF 45 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-125619 [16] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1992-058565
TITLE: New dermatological compsns. contg. coleus extracts - are used to encourage pigmentation of the skin or hair to treat disorders of **melanogenesis**.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 B05 D21
INVENTOR(S): BONTE, F; DUMAS, M; MEYBECK, A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (LVMH-N) LVMH RECH
COUNTRY COUNT: 18
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
FR 2665637	A	19920214	(199216)*		20
WO 9304667	A1	19930318	(199312)#	FR	24
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE					
W: AU CA JP US					
AU 9185194	A	19930405	(199330)#		
EP 602029	A1	19940622	(199424)#	FR	2
R: BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI					
JP 06510018	W	19941110	(199504)#		
AU 666292	B	19960208	(199613)#		
EP 602029	B1	19960306	(199614)#	FR	13
R: BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI					
DE 69117777	E	19960411	(199620)#		
US 5505934	A	19960409	(199620)#		6
ES 2087303	T3	19960716	(199635)#		
US 5648065	A	19970715	(199734)#		6

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
FR 2665637	A		FR 1990-10305	19900813
WO 9304667	A1		WO 1991-FR706	19910904
AU 9185194	A		AU 1991-85194	19910904
EP 602029	A1		EP 1991-916145	19910904
			WO 1991-FR706	19910904
JP 06510018	W		JP 1991-514948	19910904
			WO 1991-FR706	19910904
AU 666292	B		AU 1991-85194	19910904
EP 602029	B1		EP 1991-916145	19910904
			WO 1991-FR706	19910904
DE 69117777	E		DE 1991-617777	19910904
			EP 1991-916145	19910904
			WO 1991-FR706	19910904
US 5505934	A		WO 1991-FR706	19910904
			US 1994-199303	19940715
ES 2087303	T3		EP 1991-916145	19910904
US 5648065	A	Div ex	WO 1991-FR706	19910904
		Div ex	US 1994-199303	19940715
			US 1996-604464	19960221

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9185194	A	Based on	WO 9304667
EP 602029	A1	Based on	WO 9304667
JP 06510018	W	Based on	WO 9304667
AU 666292	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9185194
		Based on	WO 9304667
EP 602029	B1	Based on	WO 9304667
DE 69117777	E	Based on	EP 602029
		Based on	WO 9304667
US 5505934	A	Based on	WO 9304667
ES 2087303	T3	Based on	EP 602029
US 5648065	A	Div ex	US 5505934

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 1990-10305 19900813; WO 1991-FR706 19910904; AU 1991-85194 19910904; EP 1991-916145 19910904; JP 1991-514948 19910904; DE 1991-617777 19910904; US 1994-199303 19940715; US 1996-604464 19960221

AB FR 2665637 A UPAB: 19931006
New cosmetic or pharmaceutical, partic. dermatological, compsns. contg. as active ingredient an extract of Coleus Esquirolii, Coleus Scutellarioides, Coleus Xanthanthus or one of their mixts., are claimed. The Coleus extract is an organic extract, pref. obtd. by at least one stage of solvent extn. using ethyl acetate, methanol, ethanol or dichloromethane. Coleus extract concn. = 0.001-2 wt.%, pref. 0.01-0.5 wt.% (dry wt. of extract w.r.t. total wt. of compsn.). The compsn. also contains: (i) an xanthine (partic. IBMX or theophylline) pref. at 0.01-2 wt.%, pref. 0.1-0.5 wt.%; (ii) a tyrosine or one of its derivs., pref. at 0.001-10 wt.%; (iii) another active substance at an efficacious concn., chosen from: vitamins, partic. B vitamins, quinine or its derivs., rubefacients (e.g. methyl nicotinate), a supernatant of a papillae fibroblast culture, keratin hydrolysates, trace elements (e.g. zinc, selenium, copper), 5-alpha-reductase inhibitors (e.g. **progesterone**), cyproterone acetate, Minoxidil, azelaic acid and its derivs., a 4-methyl-4-azasteroid (partic. 17-beta-N,N-diethylcarbamoyl-4-methyl -4-aza-5-alpha-androstan-3- one), an extract of Serenoa repens. The compsn. is in a form suitable for topical application (to the skin or hair) notably a cream, gel or lotion.
USE - The compsns. can be used to accelerate or intensify sun-tanning with an aesthetic advantage and an increase in natural defences against UV radiation because of the increase in **melanin** in the epidermis. They can be used to give the skin a healthy appearance and to prevent and treat grey hair. They can be used therapeutically alone or associated with other medicaments to treat dysfunction of **melanogenesis**. (0/0)
0/0

L234 ANSWER 43 OF 45 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989-028198 [04] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1989-012250
TITLE: Hair tonic compsn., to prevent white hair - contg. one or more cpds. of e.g. beta nicotine amide, adenine di nucleotide, vitamin-A acid, pyrrolo-quinoline quinone, etc..
DERWENT CLASS: D21 E19
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SUGI-I) SUGIYAMA K
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 63301810	A	19881208	(198904)*		15

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 63301810	A	JP 1987-137983	19870601

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1987-137983 19870601
AB JP 63301810 A UPAB: 19930923
One or more cpds. selected from (i) beta-nicotine amide adenine dinucleotide, its reduced cpd. or salts, (ii) beta-nicotine amide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, its reduced cpd. or salts, (iii) 5'-deoxy adenosilcobalamine or its salt, (iv) coenzyme A or its salt, (v) pyrrolo-quinoline quinone or its salt, (vi) vitamin A acid, its derivs. or salts, (vii) sorarene, its deriv. or salts, and (viii) **phenothiazine**, are contained in the compsn. One or more cpd. selected from fatty acid, alcohol and these derivatives having odd number of carbon chain may be further contained.
USE - The compsn. is used in hair tonic and hair cream, and it improves and prevents white hair by activating **melanocytes** and

promotes **melanin** generation when applied to the skin of head.
0/0

L234 ANSWER 44 OF 45 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987-250117 [35] WPIDS
TITLE: New benzoic and cinnamic acid amide, aniline and benzimidazole derivs. - useful as UV absorbers and **melanin** synthesis stimulants, e.g. in sunscreening cosmetics.
DERWENT CLASS: B05 D21 E13 E14
INVENTOR(S): JUNG, L; ROBERT, D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (JUNG-I) JUNG L; (ROBE-I) ROBERT D
COUNTRY COUNT: 15
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 8704923	A	19870827	(198735)*	FR	24
W: JP US					
EP 235064	A	19870902	(198735)	FR	
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE					
FR 2594332	A	19870821	(198740)		
JP 63502509	W	19880922	(198844)		
EP 235064	B1	19920617	(199225)	FR	31
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE					
DE 3779777	G	19920723	(199231)		
US 5298647	A	19940329	(199412)		10

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 8704923	A	WO 1987-FR39	19870213
EP 235064	A	EP 1987-440009	19870213
FR 2594332	A	FR 1986-2125	19860214
JP 63502509	W	JP 1987-501279	19870213
EP 235064	B1	EP 1987-440009	19870213
DE 3779777	G	DE 1987-3779777	19870213
		EP 1987-440009	19870213
US 5298647	A	WO 1987-FR39	19870213
		US 1987-123859	19871214

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
DE 3779777	G	Based on	EP 235064
US 5298647	A	Based on	WO 8704923

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 1986-2125 19860214
AB WO 8704923 A UPAB: 19930922
Benzamide, N-acylaniline, 1-acylbenzimidazole and cinnamic acid derivs. of formulae (I)-(IV) are new, wher e R1 = H, alkyl or aryl, or as R2; R2 = -CH(COOX)-Y, -CH(COOX)(CH2)nSZ, -CH(COOX)-CH2-S-S-CH2-CH(COOX)-; or NR1R2 is (a) a residue of formulae (V) or (VI), or (b) the residue of a peptide contg. 2 or more amino acids in which any terminal or side-chain acid or amino gps. may be free or in the form of ester or amide; X, Y and Z = H, alkyl, aryl, aminoalkyl or aminoaryl, and X may be also an inorganic or organic salt-forming residue; n = 1-6, pref. 1 or 2; R3 and R4 = H, OMe, OH, COOH, NH2, NHCOR or COOR1; R = -(NHX')CHY', -CH(NHX')(CH2)nS-Z' or -CH(NHX')-CH2-S-S-CH2-CH(NHX'); Z' = H, alkyl or aryl; X' and Y' = H, alkyl (opt. substd. by OH), aryl, aminoalkyl or aminoaryl; R' = H, alkyl, aryl, aminoalkyl, aminoaryl or inorganic or organic salt-forming residue;

R'' = alkyl, aryl, aminoalkyl or aminoaryl; R5 and R6 = H, alkyl or aryl; cpds. of formula (IV) excludes those where R4 = MeO; R3 = R5 = R6 = H (known from FR85.04898).

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I)-(IV) selectively absorb IVA and/or UVB radiation, become strongly attached to the skin (partic. the epidermis) and also stimulate synthesis of **melanin**. They are useful in cosmetics as sun protection agents and tanning accelerators, and can be used to counteract photosensitisation induced by certain pharmaceuticals, e.g. salicylanilides, sulphonamides and **phenothiazines**. As sunscreens they are incorporated at 0.1-5% of the compsn. and as combined sunscreens/ **melanogenesis** stimulants at 1-10%.

0/0

L234 ANSWER 45 OF 45 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987-337226 [48] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1987-143905
TITLE: Agents for accelerating percutaneous absorption - contg. amine deriv. and having controlled HLB.
DERWENT CLASS: B05 B07
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KAOS) KAO CORP
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 62240628	A	19871021	(198748)*		7
JP 04078620	B	19921211	(199302)		5

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 62240628	A	JP 1986-67874	19860326
JP 04078620	B	JP 1986-67874	19860326

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
JP 04078620	B	Based on	JP 62240628

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1986-67874 19860326

AB JP 62240628 A UPAB: 19930922

Agents for accelerating percutaneous absorption contains an amine deriv. of formula (I) R1, R2 and R3 are 1-36C (un)satd. and straight or branched aliphatic hydrocarbon, alicyclic or alkylphenyl having 6-14C alkyl. External prepns. contg. the amine (I) are also claimed. Pref (I) is used directly or by dissolving dispersing or suspending in water or a solvent, e.g. EtOH, propylene glycol or triacetin, to which is opt added another percutaneous absorption-accelerating agent, e.g. DMSO, DMAA, DMPA, N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide, 1-dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one, isopropyl-myristate or palmitate, diethyl sebacate, diisopropyl adipate or crotonyl-N-ethyl-o-toluidine. (I) is added to the base for external prepns at a rate of 0.01-5 wt.%; the external prepn. is e.g. liq. spray prepn. lotions, ointments, creams, gel aerosol, cataplasm, plaster, tape, etc. The pharmacologically active cpds are e.g. steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, e.g. prednisolone; non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, e.g. indomethacin; antihistaminics, e.g. tripelenamine; sulpha-drugs, e.g. sulphamonomethoxin; antibiotics, e.g. penicillin; antifungals, e.g. naphthiomate; antitumour agents, e.g. 5-fluoroouracil; analgesics, e.g. morphine, prostaglandins;hypnotics e.g. barbital; sedatives; psychotropic agents, e.g. **chlorpromazine**; anti-epileptics; antiparkinson agents, e.g. levo-DOPA; cardiacs, e.g.

digitoxin; anti-arythmics, e.g. procainamide; drugs acting on angina pectoris, e.g. dipyridomole; antihypertensive, e.g. reserpine; UV inhibitors; inhibitors for **melanine** formation, e.g. hydroquinone; vitamins, e.g. vitamin A; hormones, e.g. insulin; diagnostic agents; and insecticides, etc.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) increase absorption of pharmacologically active cpds through the skin. By properly selecting their structure, the balance between hydrophilicity and liophilicity is controlled, so (I) is added to any of hydrophilic and lipophilic bases.

0/0

```
=> fil reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:52:34 ON 09 SEP 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:    6 SEP 2002  HIGHEST RN 447682-31-7
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:   6 SEP 2002  HIGHEST RN 447682-31-7

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 20, 2002

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available.  See HELP PROPERTIES
for more information.  See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS
Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> s 50-53-3 or 69-23-8 or 57-83-0
             1 50-53-3
                 (50-53-3/RN)
             1 69-23-8
                 (69-23-8/RN)
             1 57-83-0
                 (57-83-0/RN)
L235         3 50-53-3 OR 69-23-8 OR 57-83-0

=> d ide 1-3

L235 ANSWER 1 OF 3  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN   69-23-8  REGISTRY
CN   1-Piperazineethanol, 4-[3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)-10H-phenothiazin-10-
     yl]propyl]- (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   1-Piperazineethanol, 4-[3-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenothiazin-10-yl]propyl]-
     (6CI, 7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-4-[3-(trifluoromethyl-10-phenothiazinyl)propyl]piperazi
     ne
CN   10-[3-(2-Hydroxyethyl)piperazinopropyl]-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenothiazine
CN   4-[3-(2-Trifluoromethyl-10-phenothiazyl)-propyl]-1-piperazineethanol
CN   4-[3-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)phenothiazin-10-yl]propyl]-1-piperazine ethanol
CN   Elinol
CN   Fluorfenazine
CN   Fluorophenazine
CN   Fluorphenazine
CN   Fluphenazine
CN   Ftorphenazine
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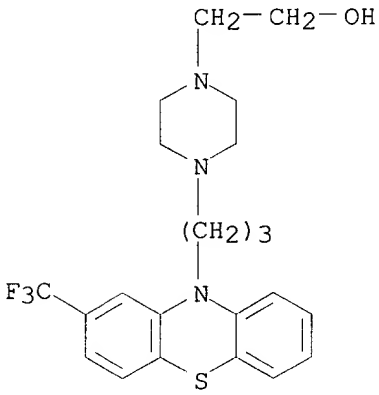
structures for Medline hits

CN Pacinol
CN Phthorphenazine
CN S94
CN Siqualine
CN Siqualon
CN SQ 4918
CN Triflumethazine
CN Valamina
CN Vespazine
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 47646-09-3
MF C22 H26 F3 N3 O S
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NIOSHTIC, PHARMASEARCH, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



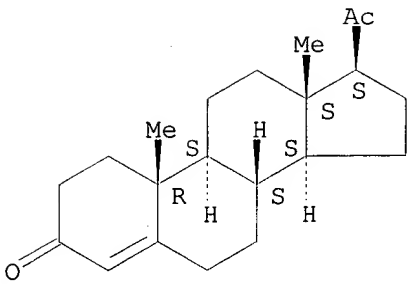
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1474 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
25 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
1475 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
17 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L235 ANSWER 2 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN **57-83-0** REGISTRY
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN .DELTA.4-Pregnene-3,20-dione
CN Agolutin
CN Bio-luton
CN Corlutin
CN Corlutina
CN Corluvite
CN Corporin
CN Corpus luteum hormone
CN Crinone
CN Flavolutan
CN Fologenon
CN Gesterol

CN Gestone
CN Gestormone
CN Gestron
CN Glanducorpin
CN Gynlutin
CN Gynolutone
CN Hormoflaveine
CN Hormoluton
CN Lipo-Lutin
CN Lucorteum Sol
CN Lugesteron
CN Luteal Hormone
CN Luteinique
CN Luteocrin normale
CN Luteodyn
CN Luteogan
CN Luteohormone
CN Luteol
CN Luteopur
CN Luteosan
CN Luteostab
CN Luteovis
CN Luteum
CN Lutex
CN Lutidon
CN Lutin
CN Lutociclina
CN Lutocyclin
CN Lutocyclin M
CN Lutocylin
CN Lutoform
CN Lutogyl
CN Lutren
CN Lutromone
CN Nalutron
CN Percutacrine Luteinique
CN Piaponon
CN Primolut
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for DISPLAY
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 8012-32-6, 8023-13-0, 257630-50-5
MF C21 H30 O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PHAR, PHARMASEARCH, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.

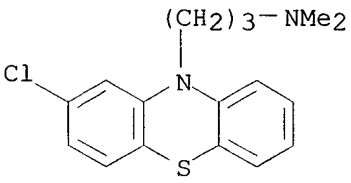


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

37959 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
417 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
37985 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
9 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L235 ANSWER 3 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN **50-53-3** REGISTRY
CN 10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Phenothiazine, 2-chloro-10-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]- (7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-Chloro-10-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]phenothiazine
CN 2-Chloropromazine
CN 4560 R.P.
CN Aminazin
CN Aminazine
CN Ampliactil
CN Amplictil
CN BC 135
CN Chlor-Promanyl
CN Chlordelazin
CN Chlorderazin
CN Chlorpromados
CN Chlorpromazine
CN Contomin
CN CPZ
CN Elmarin
CN Esmind
CN Fenactil
CN Fenaktyl
CN Fraction AB
CN HL 5746
CN Largactil
CN Largactilothiazine
CN Largactyl
CN Megaphen
CN Novomazina
CN Phenactyl
CN Proma
CN Promactil
CN Promazil
CN Propaphenin
CN Prozil
CN Sanopron
CN SKF 2601-A
CN Thorazin

CN Thorazine
CN Torazina
CN Wintermin
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C17 H19 Cl N2 S
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, GENBANK, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NIOSHTIC, PHARMASEARCH, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

9439 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
129 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
9445 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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=> fil capl; d que l76; d que l78; d que l80
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:55:03 ON 09 SEP 2002
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 9 Sep 2002  VOL 137 ISS 11
FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 Sep 2002  (20020908/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.

CAS roles have been modified effective December 16, 2001. Please
check your SDI profiles to see if they need to be revised. For
information on CAS roles, enter HELP ROLES at an arrow prompt or use
the CAS Roles thesaurus (/RL field) in this file.


L38         2492 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SKIN(L)PIGMENT?/OBI
L65         1711 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SKIN(L)(LIGHTEN? OR WHITEN?)/OBI
L69            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  ATPASE/CN
L70        53776 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L69
L71         5360 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L70(L)(INHIBIT? OR ANTAGONI?)/OBI
L73         4756 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  MELANINS/CT
L74         2337 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  MELANOCYTE#/CT
L75         1028 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  MELANOGEN?/OBI
L76            2 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L71 AND (L73 OR L74 OR L75 OR L38 OR
                 L65)



L38         2492 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SKIN(L)PIGMENT?/OBI
L65         1711 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SKIN(L)(LIGHTEN? OR WHITEN?)/OBI
L72        10690 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PROTEIN#(L)P/OBI
L73         4756 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  MELANINS/CT
L74         2337 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  MELANOCYTE#/CT
L75         1028 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  MELANOGEN?/OBI
L77           28 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L72 AND (L73 OR L74 OR L75 OR L38 OR
                 L65)
L78            7 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L77 AND (PHARMAC?/SC,SX OR 62/SC,SX)



L38         2492 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SKIN(L)PIGMENT?/OBI
L62         2361 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ENDOSOM?/OBI
L63        17717 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  LYSOSOM?/OBI
L65         1711 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SKIN(L)(LIGHTEN? OR WHITEN?)/OBI
L73         4756 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  MELANINS/CT
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L75         1028 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  MELANOGEN?/OBI
L79         2729 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L62 OR L63) AND (PHARMAC?/SC,SX OR
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62/SC,SX)
L80 8 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L79 AND (L73 OR L74 OR L75 OR L38 OR L65)

=> s (l76 or l78 or l80) not (l226 or l230) previously printed

L236 12 (L76 OR L78 OR L80) NOT (L226 OR L230)

=> fil uspatf; d que l105; d que l110; d que l113

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:55:05 ON 09 SEP 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 5 Sep 2002 (20020905/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Sep 2002 (20020905/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6446263
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2002124292
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 5 Sep 2002 (20020905/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 5 Sep 2002 (20020905/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Jun 2002
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Jun 2002

>>> USPAT2 is now available. USPATFULL contains full text of the <<<
>>> original, i.e., the earliest published granted patents or <<<
>>> applications. USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US <<<
>>> publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in <<<
>>> USPATFULL. A USPATFULL record contains not only the original <<<
>>> published document but also a list of any subsequent <<<
>>> publications. The publication number, patent kind code, and <<<
>>> publication date for all the US publications for an invention <<<
>>> are displayed in the PI (Patent Information) field of USPATFULL <<<
>>> records and may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, <<<
>>> /PK, etc. <<<

>>> USPATFULL and USPAT2 can be accessed and searched together <<<
>>> through the new cluster USPATALL. Type FILE USPATALL to <<<
>>> enter this cluster. <<<
>>> <<<
>>> Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees, <<<
>>> classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from <<<
>>> the earliest to the latest publication. <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

L87 317 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON SKIN(2A)(LIGHTEN? OR WHITEN? OR PIGMENT?)/TI,IT,AB,CLM
L88 732 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON (MELANIN? OR MELANOCYT? OR MELANOGEN?)/TI,IT,AB,CLM
L101 46 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON ATPASE(3A)(INHIBIT? OR ANTAGONI?)/TI,IT,AB,CLM
L105 1 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON L101 AND (L87 OR L88)

L87 317 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON SKIN(2A)(LIGHTEN? OR WHITEN? OR PIGMENT?)/TI,IT,AB,CLM
L88 732 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON (MELANIN? OR MELANOCYT? OR MELANOGEN?)/TI,IT,AB,CLM
L104 210 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON LYSOSOM? /TI,IT,AB,CLM
L110 6 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON L104 (P) (L87 OR L88)

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L87          317 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  SKIN(2A)(LIGHTEN? OR WHITEN? OR
                 PIGMENT?)/TI,IT,AB,CLM
L88          732 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  (MELANIN? OR MELANOCYT? OR MELANOGEN
                 ?)/TI,IT,AB,CLM
L101          46 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  ATPASE(3A)(INHIBIT? OR ANTAGONI?)/TI
                 ,IT,AB,CLM
L102          38 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  PROTEIN#(A)P/TI,IT,AB,CLM
L103          78 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  ENDOSOM?/TI,IT,AB,CLM
L113           2 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  ((L101 OR L102 OR L103)) AND (L87
                 OR L88)

=> s (l105 or l110 or l113) not (l227 or l231)   previously printed

L237           6 (L105 OR L110 OR L113) NOT (L227 OR L231)

=> fil medl; d que l160;d que l163; d que l165

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:55:07 ON 09 SEP 2002

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 SEP 2002 (20020907/UP).  FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

 On June 9, 2002, MEDLINE was reloaded.  See HELP RLOAD for details.

 MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
 MeSH 2002 vocabulary.  Enter HELP THESAURUS for details.

 THIS FILE CONTAINS CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS FOR EASY AND ACCURATE
 SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION.


L14            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROGESTERONE/CN
L15            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  SPHINGOSINE/CN
L16            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PHENOTHIAZINE/CN
L17            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIFLUOPERAZINE/CN
L18            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  CHLORPROMAZINE/CN
L19            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROCHLORPERAZINE/CN
L20            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIFLUPROMAZINE/CN
L21            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROMAZINE/CN
L22            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  THIORIDAZINE/CN
L23            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  MESORIDAZINE/CN
L24            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PIPERACETAZINE/CN
L25            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PERPHENAZINE/CN
L26            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  FLUPHENAZINE/CN
L27            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  ACETOPHENAZINE/CN
L28            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  THIETHYLPERAZINE/CN
L29            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  IMIPRAMINE/CN
L30            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  NORTRIPTYLINE/CN
L31            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PROTRIPTYLINE/CN
L32            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIMIPRAMINE/CN
L33            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  DOXEPIN/CN
L114          19 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR
                 L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26 OR L27 OR
                 L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR L33) AND MEDLINE/LC
L117       74591 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L114
L122        2649 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  SKIN PIGMENTATION/CT
L123        5140 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  MELANOCYTES+NT/CT
L124        6068 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  MELANINS+NT/CT
L133       17248 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PIGMENTATION DISORDERS+NT/CT
L134        1477 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L133(L)(DE OR PC OR TH OR DT)/CT
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L135	491	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	L122(L)DE/CT
L136	656	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	L123(L)DE/CT
L137	1643	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	L124(L)BI/CT
L140	722	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	L134/MAJ
L141	185	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	L135/MAJ
L142	225	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	L136/MAJ
L143	886	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	L137/MAJ
L144	3	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	L117 AND L140
L151	9129	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	ADENOSINETRIPHOSPHATASE+NT/CT(L)AI/CT
L160	1	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	(L140 OR L141 OR L142 OR L143 OR L144) AND L151

Subheadings
BI - biosynthesis
AI - antagonists & inhibitors

L14	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PROGESTERONE/CN
L15	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	SPHINGOSINE/CN
L16	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PHENOTHIAZINE/CN
L17	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	TRIFLUOPERAZINE/CN
L18	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	CHLORPROMAZINE/CN
L19	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PROCHLORPERAZINE/CN
L20	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	TRIFLUPROMAZINE/CN
L21	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PROMAZINE/CN
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L24	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PIPERACETAZINE/CN
L25	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PERPHENAZINE/CN
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L29	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	IMIPRAMINE/CN
L30	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	NORTRIPTYLINE/CN
L31	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PROTRIPTYLINE/CN
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L33	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	DOXEPIN/CN
L114	19	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	(L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26 OR L27 OR L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR L33) AND MEDLINE/LC
L117	74591	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	L114
L122	2649	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	SKIN PIGMENTATION/CT
L123	5140	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	MELANOCYTES+NT/CT
L124	6068	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	MELANINS+NT/CT
L133	17248	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	PIGMENTATION DISORDERS+NT/CT
L134	1477	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	L133(L)(DE OR PC OR TH OR DT)/CT
L135	491	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	L122(L)DE/CT
L136	656	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	L123(L)DE/CT
L137	1643	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	L124(L)BI/CT
L140	722	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	L134/MAJ
L141	185	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	L135/MAJ
L142	225	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	L136/MAJ
L143	886	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	L137/MAJ
L144	3	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	L117 AND L140
L154	3478	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	PROTEIN#(A)P
L163	3	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	(L140 OR L141 OR L142 OR L143 OR L144) AND L154

L122	2649	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	SKIN PIGMENTATION/CT
L123	5140	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	MELANOCYTES+NT/CT
L124	6068	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	MELANINS+NT/CT
L133	17248	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	PIGMENTATION DISORDERS+NT/CT
L152	22429	SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON	LYSOSOMES+NT/CT

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L153        2091 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ENDOSOMES/CT
L164       18213 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L122/MAJ OR L123/MAJ OR L124/MAJ OR
                 L133/MAJ
L165           4 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L164 AND L152 AND L153


=> s (l160 or l163 or l165) not (l138 or l232)

L238           7 (L160 OR L163 OR L165) NOT (L138 OR L232)

=> fil wpids; d que l225; s l225 not (l228 or l233)

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 12:55:10 ON 09 SEP 2002
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 06 SEP 2002              <20020906/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE            200257   <200257/DW>
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L202        1799 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  MELANIN# OR MELANOCYT? OR MELANOGEN?
L211         264 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (ATPASE OR ADENOSINE(W)(TRIPHOSPHATASE
                 OR TRI PHOSPHATASE) OR ADENOSINETRIPHOSPHATASE)(3A)(ANTAGONI?
                 OR INHIBIT?)
L212         190 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  P(A)PROTEIN#
L213         146 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ENDOSOM?
L214         432 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  LYSOSOM?
L216         231 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  HALL A?/AU
L225           4 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (L202 OR L216) AND (L211 OR L212 OR
                 L213 OR L214)


L239           3 L225 NOT (L228 OR L233)

=> dup rem l238,l236,l237,l239
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:55:44 ON 09 SEP 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:55:44 ON 09 SEP 2002
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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 12:55:44 ON 09 SEP 2002
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L238
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L236
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L237
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L239
L240 25 DUP REM L238 L236 L237 L239 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-7' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWERS '8-18' FROM FILE CAPLUS
ANSWERS '19-23' FROM FILE USPATFULL
ANSWERS '24-25' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> d ibib ab 1-25; fil hom

L240 ANSWER 1 OF 25 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000412079 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20382724 PubMed ID: 10922469
TITLE: Activation of melanogenesis by vacuolar type H(+)-ATPase inhibitors in amelanotic, tyrosinase positive human and mouse melanoma cells.
AUTHOR: Ancans J; Thody A J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Bradford, BD7 1DP, Bradford, UK.
SOURCE: FEBS LETTERS, (2000 Jul 28) 478 (1-2) 57-60.
Journal code: 0155157. ISSN: 0014-5793.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200008
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000907
Last Updated on STN: 20000907
Entered Medline: 20000829
AB In this study, we describe the activation of melanogenesis by selective vacuolar type H(+)-ATPase inhibitors (bafilomycin A1 and concanamycin A) in amelanotic human and mouse melanoma cells which express tyrosinase but show no melanogenesis. Addition of the inhibitors activated tyrosinase within 4 h, and by 24 h the cells contained measurable amounts of melanin. These effects were not inhibited by cycloheximide (2 microgram/ml) which is consistent with a post-translational mechanism of activation. Our findings suggest that melanosomal pH could be an important and dynamic factor in the control of melanogenesis in mammalian cells.

L240 ANSWER 2 OF 25 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001170007 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21167924 PubMed ID: 11266471
TITLE: Distinct protein sorting and localization to premelanosomes, melanosomes, and lysosomes in pigmented melanocytic cells.
COMMENT: Comment in: J Cell Biol. 2001 Feb 19;152(4):F21-4
AUTHOR: Raposo G; Tenza D; Murphy D M; Berson J F; Marks M S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Curie Institute, Research Section, Paris, 7505 France.
CONTRACT NUMBER: RO1 EY-12207 (NEI)
T32 CA-09140 (NCI)
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CELL BIOLOGY, (2001 Feb 19) 152 (4) 809-24.
Journal code: 0375356. ISSN: 0021-9525.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200105
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010529
Last Updated on STN: 20010830
Entered Medline: 20010521

AB Melanosomes and premelanosomes are lysosome-related organelles with a unique structure and cohort of resident proteins. We have positioned these organelles relative to endosomes and lysosomes in pigmented melanoma cells and melanocytes. Melanosome resident proteins Pmel17 and TRP1 localized to separate vesicular structures that were distinct from those enriched in lysosomal proteins. In immunogold-labeled ultrathin cryosections, Pmel17 was most enriched along the intralumenal striations of premelanosomes. Increased pigmentation was accompanied by a decrease in Pmel17 and by an increase in TRP1 in the limiting membrane. Both proteins were largely excluded from lysosomal compartments enriched in LAMP1 and cathepsin D. By kinetic analysis of fluid phase uptake and immunogold labeling, premelanosomal proteins segregated from endocytic markers within an unusual endosomal compartment. This compartment contained Pmel17, was accessed by BSA-gold after 15 min, was acidic, and displayed a cytoplasmic planar coat that contained clathrin. Our results indicate that premelanosomes and melanosomes represent a distinct lineage of organelles, separable from conventional endosomes and lysosomes within pigmented cells. Furthermore, they implicate an unusual clathrin-coated endosomal compartment as a site from which proteins destined for premelanosomes and lysosomes are sorted.

L240 ANSWER 3 OF 25 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001499800 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21432736 PubMed ID: 11549106
TITLE: Ocular albinism type 1: more than meets the eye.
AUTHOR: Shen B; Samaraweera P; Rosenberg B; Orlow S J
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Ronald O. Perelman Department of Dermatology, NYU School of Medicine, New York 10016, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: 5T32AR07190 (NIAMS)
AR41880 (NIAMS)
EY10223 (NEI)
SOURCE: PIGMENT CELL RESEARCH, (2001 Aug) 14 (4) 243-8. Ref: 38
Journal code: 8800247. ISSN: 0893-5785.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW LITERATURE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200202
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010911
Last Updated on STN: 20020215
Entered Medline: 20020214

AB Ocular albinism type 1 (OA1) is an X-linked recessive disorder characterized by a severe reduction of visual acuity, and hypopigmentation of the retina that leads to nystagmus, strabismus, and photophobia/photodysphoria. Microscopic examination of both retinal pigment epithelium and skin melanocytes in OA1 reveals the presence of macrome-lanosomes, suggesting that the OA1 gene product plays a role in melanosome biogenesis. Studies of mutations identified from OA1 patients and an Oa1 knock-out mouse model further implicate OA1 protein function in the late stage of melanosome development. Because its effects are primarily limited to the eye, OA1 represents an ideal model system to study the relationship between pigmentation and visual development. Based upon sequence homology and biochemical studies, OA1 may represent a novel intracellular G-protein coupled receptor. Understanding the function of OA1 will contribute greatly to our understanding of melanosome biogenesis and the role of pigmentation in visual development.

L240 ANSWER 4 OF 25 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001355080 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21190455 PubMed ID: 11260525
TITLE: Intracellular distribution and late endosomal effects of

the ocular albinism type 1 gene product: consequences of disease-causing mutations and implications for melanosome biogenesis.
AUTHOR: Shen B; Rosenberg B; Orlow S J
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Ronald O. Perelman Department of Dermatology and the Department of Cell Biology, NYU School of Medicine, New York, NY 10016, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: 5T32AR07190 (NIAMS)
AR41880 (NIAMS)
SOURCE: TRAFFIC, (2001 Mar) 2 (3) 202-11.
Journal code: 100939340. ISSN: 1398-9219.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200106
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010625
Last Updated on STN: 20010625
Entered Medline: 20010621

AB To investigate the function of ocular albinism type 1 (OA1), the gene responsible for X-linked ocular albinism, we employed a construct containing murine Oa1 fused to green fluorescent protein (GFP) in a heterologous COS cell expression system. The cellular distribution of wild-type (WT) Oa1 protein and Oa1 proteins reflecting mutations causing X-linked ocular albinism were examined. Comparison with different organelle markers revealed that Oa1-GFP localized to the late endolysosomal compartments. Some Oa1 mutant proteins failed to exit the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) (Class I mutants), while other mutants partially (Class II mutants) or fully (Class III mutants) exited the ER and trafficked to endolysosomal compartments. We observed that expression of WT Oa1-GFP in COS cells caused an apparent enlargement of late endosomes and a redistribution of the mannose-6-phosphate receptor (M6PR). None of the mutants displayed the full range of effects on the redistribution of M6PR exhibited by WT Oa1. The effects of Oa1 on late endosome structure and content are thus likely to reflect an important biological property of Oa1. We propose that OA1 is involved in reorganizing the endolysosomal compartment as a necessary step in ocular melanosome biogenesis.

L240 ANSWER 5 OF 25 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001412103 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21354456 PubMed ID: 11461115
TITLE: Melanosomal pH controls rate of melanogenesis, eumelanin/phaeomelanin ratio and melanosome maturation in melanocytes and melanoma cells.
AUTHOR: Ancans J; Tobin D J; Hoogduijn M J; Smit N P; Wakamatsu K; Thody A J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Bradford, Bradford, BD7 1DP, United Kingdom.
SOURCE: EXPERIMENTAL CELL RESEARCH, (2001 Aug 1) 268 (1) 26-35.
Journal code: 0373226. ISSN: 0014-4827.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200108
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010813
Last Updated on STN: 20010813
Entered Medline: 20010809

AB The skin pigment melanin is produced in melanocytes in highly specialized organelles known as melanosomes. Melanosomes are related to the organelles of the endosomal/lysosomal pathway and can have a low internal pH. In the present study we have shown that melanin synthesis in human pigment cell

lysates is maximal at pH 6.8. We therefore investigated the role of intramelanosomal pH as a possible control mechanism for melanogenesis. To do this we examined the effect of neutralizing melanosomal pH on tyrosinase activity and melanogenesis in 11 human melanocyte cultures and in 3 melanoma lines. All melanocyte cultures (9 of 9) from Caucasian skin as well as two melanoma cell lines with comparable melanogenic activity showed rapid (within 24 h) increases in melanogenesis in response to neutralization of melanosomal pH. Chemical analysis of total melanin indicated a preferential increase in eumelanin production. Electron microscopy revealed an accumulation of melanin and increased maturation of melanosomes in response to pH neutralization. In summary, our findings show that: (i) near neutral melanosomal pH is optimal for human tyrosinase activity and melanogenesis; (ii) melanin production in Caucasian melanocytes is suppressed by low melanosomal pH; (iii) the ratio of eumelanin/phaeomelanin production and maturation rate of melanosomes can be regulated by melanosomal pH. We conclude that melanosomal pH is an essential factor which regulates multiple stages of melanin production. Furthermore, since we have recently identified that pink locus product (**P protein**) mediates neutralization of melanosomal pH, we propose that **P protein** is a key control point for skin pigmentation. We would further propose that the wide variations in both constitutive and facultative skin pigmentation seen in the human population could be associated with the high degree of P-locus polymorphism.

L240 ANSWER 6 OF 25 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999036995 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99036995 PubMed ID: 9819560
TITLE: Human pigmentation genetics: the difference is only skin deep.
AUTHOR: Sturm R A; Box N F; Ramsay M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre for Molecular and Cellular Biology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia.. r.sturm@mailbox.uq.edu.au
SOURCE: BIOESSAYS, (1998 Sep) 20 (9) 712-21. Ref: 84
Journal code: 8510851. ISSN: 0265-9247.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199901
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990115
Last Updated on STN: 19990115
Entered Medline: 19990104

AB There is no doubt that visual impressions of body form and color are important in the interactions within and between human communities. Remarkably, it is the levels of just one chemically inert and stable visual pigment known as melanin that is responsible for producing all shades of humankind. Major human genes involved in its formation have been identified largely using a comparative genomics approach and through the molecular analysis of the pigmentary process that occurs within the melanocyte. Three classes of genes have been examined for their contribution to normal human color variation through the production of hypopigmented phenotypes or by genetic association with skin type and hair color. The MSH cell surface receptor and the melanosomal **P-protein** are the two most obvious candidate genes influencing variation in pigmentation phenotype, and may do so by regulating the levels and activities of the melanogenic enzymes tyrosinase, TRP-1 and TRP-2.

L240 ANSWER 7 OF 25 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96193119 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96193119 PubMed ID: 8610072
TITLE: Transport of endocytosed material into melanin granules in cultured choroidal melanocytes of cattle--new insights into the relationship of melanosomes with lysosomes.
AUTHOR: Schraermeyer U
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fur Biologie II (Zoologie), RWTH Aachen, Germany.
SOURCE: PIGMENT CELL RESEARCH, (1995 Aug) 8 (4) 209-14.
Journal code: 8800247. ISSN: 0893-5785.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199605
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960605
Last Updated on STN: 19960605
Entered Medline: 19960530

AB Cultured choroidal melanocytes from cattle where incubated with gold labeled albumin. After phagocytosis of the labeled protein, the label appeared inside the melanin granules, as was observed under the electron microscope. Melanin granules associated with gold particles were also exocytosed into the culture medium by the melanocytes. The results of this study show that endosomes or phagosomes are transported from the cell surface of a melanocyte to the melanin granule. Therefore, melanin granules are part of the lysosomal degradation pathway. The possibility that albumin is degraded by proteases present in lysosomes and melanosomes and that the tyrosine released during degradation is used as a substrate by tyrosinase and thereby converted to melanin is discussed. The present study additionally shows that the choroidea of cattle can be used as a source for cell culture of melanocytes.

L240 ANSWER 8 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:577901 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:256791
TITLE: Compositions containing **lysosomotropic** agent and/or methylxanthines as pigmentation enhancers
INVENTOR(S): Fuller, Bryan B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 18 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 943,998, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5554359	A	19960910	US 1994-251072	19940531
US 5540914	A	19960730	US 1992-943998	19920911

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1989-451420 19891215
US 1992-943998 19920911

AB A compn. comprising a lysosomotropic agent (ammonium chloride, monensin, and nigericin), and optionally phosphodiesterase inhibitors, and/or methylxanthines (theophylline, iso-Bu methylxanthine, and aminophylline) for increasing synthesis of melanin in a human melanocyte thereby enhancing pigmentation of the human skin is claimed. Use of this compn. promotes tanning of the human skin and increases photoprotection from UV radiation. An organ culture system comprising viable human foreskin samples which may be used to test the effects of agents on human skin, including pigmentation enhancers on human skin is also claimed. Human foreskin cultures were treated with MSH (.alpha.-MSH), D-Phe-MSH,

theophylline and di-Bu cAMP and evaluated for tyrosinase activity. A stronger stimulation of tyrosinase was found with theophylline (92% in white and 86% in black skins) compared to hormones (MSH: 33% for white and 40% for black skins; D-Phe-MSH: 50% in both white and black skins, resp.).

L240 ANSWER 9 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:615623 CAPLUS
TITLE: Oxazolyl-pyrazole derivatives as protein kinase inhibitors, their preparation and combinatorial libraries, and their pharmaceutical use in the treatment of cancer and other diseases and disorders
INVENTOR(S): Berta, Daniela; Felder, Eduard; Vulpetti, Anna; Villa, Marzia
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Italia S.p.A., Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 107 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002062804	A1	20020815	WO 2002-EP200995	20020128

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK; DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2001-2687 A 20010202

AB The method of treating protein kinase-linked diseases with oxazolyl-pyrazole derivs. I and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts is disclosed [wherein: R = H, alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, arylalkyl, (un)satd. cycloalkyl or cycloalkyloxy optionally condensed with 1 or 2 benzene rings, or optionally benzo-condensed 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl or heterocyclylalkyl having 1 or 2 N/O/S atoms [all optionally substituted by one or more of: halo, NO2, cyano, OH, oxo, alkyl, alkoxyalkyl, perfluoroalkyl, (un)substituted aryl or 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl having 1 or 2 N/O/S atoms, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyloxy, (un)substituted arylalkyloxy or aryloxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfonyl, arylthio, or arylsulfonyl, cycloalkyl, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, arylamino, alkylcarbonyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, (un)substituted arylcarbonyl or heterocyclylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylamino, alkyloxycarbonylamino, arylalkyloxycarbonylamino, arylcarbonylamino, aryloxycarbonylamino, carboxy, alkylcarbonyloxy, or arylcarbonyloxy]; Y = bond, CO, NHCO, SO2; WZ = benzo fusion, naphtho fusion, or an optionally benzocondensed 5- or 6-membered heterocycle having 1 or 2 N/O/S atoms, each optionally substituted by one or more of halo, nitro, cyano, alkyl, alkoxy, alkylsulfonyl, or aryl]. Also disclosed is a novel subset of I, including 382 individually named compds. I are useful in the treatment of diseases caused by and/or assocd. with an altered protein kinase activity, such as cancer, cell proliferative disorders, viral infections, autoimmune diseases and neurodegenerative disorders. Eleven examples are given, including solid-phase prepn. of several compds. I and intermediates, and descriptions of 3 combinatorial libraries of 3874, 3172, and 2184 members, based on 4 claimed tables of reactants. For instance, Et 3-(3-nitrophenyl)pyrazole-4-carboxylate was bound to trityl chloride resin, sapond. with NaOH in MeOH, and amidated with o-aminophenol. The

resultant N-(2-hydroxyphenyl)amide was cyclized by Mitsunobu reaction to give a 1,3-benzoxazole deriv., followed by redn. of the nitro group to amino using SnCl2, amidation with PhCH2CO2H, and resin cleavage with TFA, to give title compd. II. Inhibition assays against various kinases are described (no data).

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L240 ANSWER 10 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:828415 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:89412
TITLE: Detection of variations in the DNA methylation profile of genes in the determining the risk of disease
INVENTOR(S): Berlin, Kurt; Piepenbrock, Christian; Olek, Alexander
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Epigenomics A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 636 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 68
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001077373	A2	20011018	WO 2001-XA1486	20010406
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10019058	A1	20011220	DE 2000-10019058	20000406
WO 2001077373	A2	20011018	WO 2001-DE1486	20010406
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2000-10019058 A 20000406
WO 2001-DE1486 W 20010406

AB The invention relates to an oligonucleotide kit as probe for the detection of relevant variations in the DNA methylation of a target group of genes. The invention further relates to the use of the same for detg. the gene variant with regard to DNA methylation, a medical device, using an oligonucleotide kit, a method for detg. the methylation state of an individual and a method for the establishment of a model for establishing the probability of onset of a disease state in an individual. Such diseases may be: undesired pharmaceutical side-effects; cancerous diseases; CNS dysfunctions, injuries or diseases; aggressive symptoms or relational disturbances; clin., psychol. and social consequences of brain injury; psychotic disorders and personality disorders; dementia and/or assocd. syndromes; cardiovascular disease, dysfunction and damage; dysfunction, damage or disease of the gastrointestinal tract; dysfunction, damage or disease of the respiratory system; injury, inflammation, infection, immunity and/or anastasis; dysfunction, damage or disease of the body as an abnormal development process; dysfunction, damage or

disease of the skin, muscle, connective tissue or bones; endocrine and metabolic dysfunction, damage or disease; headaches or sexual dysfunction. This abstr. record is one of several records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.

L240 ANSWER 11 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:490543 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:133126
TITLE: A method and composition for cancer treatment by enzymic conversion of soluble radioactive toxic agents
INVENTOR(S): Rose, Samuel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rose, Samuel, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 161 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9830247	A1	19980716	WO 1998-US511	19980113
W: AU, CA, JP, KR, NO, NZ				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 6080383	A	20000627	US 1997-782219	19970113
AU 9859131	A1	19980803	AU 1998-59131	19980113
EP 1047456	A1	20001102	EP 1998-902485	19980113
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
JP 2001524941	T2	20011204	JP 1998-531191	19980113
US 2002022003	A1	20020221	US 1999-314422	19990518

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-782219 A 19970113
WO 1998-US511 W 19980113

AB A method for the treatment of cancer is disclosed which is capable of directing supralethal doses of radiation, called Hot-Spots, virtually exclusively to the cancer. The present invention involves a multi-step therapy process and includes a class of novel chem. agents. In accordance with the invention, it was discovered that sol. precipitable materials can be made to accumulate as non-digestible ppts. in targeted cells as a result of enzyme action within the targeted cells. Accumulation is achieved by administering to the living host a sol. binary reagent made by attaching a targeting agent to a novel chem. agent which is a sol. precipitable material. The binary reagent binds to antigenic receptors on targeted cells which endocytose binary reagent and transport it into the lysosomes where enzymes detach the sol. precipitable material from the targeting agent, causing it to ppt., accumulate, and be retained in the cells. Increasing amts. of ppt. can be made to accumulate in cells by continuing the administration of the binary reagent. The accumulated ppt. is relocated to the extra-cellular fluid by selectively killing a fraction of cancer cells. Now relocated in the extra-cellular fluid of the cancer, the ppt. is used as a "platform" from which to generate Hot-Spots. A bispecific reagent with a non-mammalian enzyme moiety is made to bind to the ppt. A sol. radioactive material is administered which is converted by the enzyme moiety of the bound bispecific reagent into a new form which is retained adjacent to the ppt. for an extended period of time, thereby generating Hot-Spots which non-selectively kill all cells adjacent to the ppt. in the extra-cellular fluid of the cancer.

L240 ANSWER 12 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:55502 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:132260
TITLE: Enhancement of **skin pigmentation** by prostaglandins

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

INVENTOR(S): Fuller, Bryan B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9800100	A1	19980108	WO 1997-US11474	19970630
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9735887	A1	19980121	AU 1997-35887	19970630
US 5905091	A	19990518	US 1997-886795	19970701

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-21242P P 19960703
WO 1997-US11474 W 19970630
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:132260

AB Disclosed is a compn. comprising a carrier and prostaglandin effective in stimulating synthesis of melanin in a human melanocyte thereby enhancing pigmentation of the human skin and optionally comprising a lysosomotropic agent, a phosphodiesterase inhibitor, and/or methylxanthines. Use of this compn. promotes tanning of the human skin and increases photoprotection from UV radiation. Effects of prostaglandin E1 at 10-7 M on human melanocyte cells were studied; tyrosinase activity in cell cultures treated with PGE1 was over 5 fold greater than that seen in the control.

L240 ANSWER 13 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:723688 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:29053
TITLE: **Skin-lightening** cosmetics containing melanin polymerization inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Mishima, Yutaka
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sansei Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10298053	A2	19981110	JP 1997-112933	19970430
FR 2762784	A1	19981106	FR 1998-4385	19980408
FR 2762784	B1	20000407		
US 5993835	A	19991130	US 1998-59179	19980414

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-112933 19970430

AB Skin-lightening cosmetics comprise boron-contg. compds. and/or natural products which form complexes with melanin monomers. A skin-lightening cream contained boronophenylalanine 1, Na hyaluronate soln. 2, PEG-400 3, polyoxyethylene cetyl ether 5, stearic acid 5, avocado oil 1, almond oil 10, Na DL-pyrrolidonecarboxyate 5, parabens 0.7, disodium edetate 0.01, and distd. water to 100 %.

L240 ANSWER 14 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:174209 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:307106
TITLE: Melanosomal defects in melanocytes from mice lacking expression of the pink-eyed dilution gene: correction by culture in the presence of excess tyrosine
AUTHOR(S): Rosemblat, Susana; Sviderskaya, Elena V.; Easty, David J.; Wilson, Amanda; Kwon, Byoung S.; Bennett, Dorothy C.; Orlow, Seth J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Ronald O. Perelman Department of Dermatology and the Department of Cell Biology, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, 10016, USA
SOURCE: Experimental Cell Research (1998), 239(2), 344-352
CODEN: ECREAL; ISSN: 0014-4827
PUBLISHER: Academic Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Mutations in the murine pink-eyed diln. (p) gene, or its human homolog P, result in oculocutaneous albinism. Melanocytes cultured from mice lacking p gene expression exhibit defective melanogenesis, but following culture in the presence of high concns. of L-tyrosine, increased melanin deposition is obsd. Electron microscopy and image anal. demonstrated that untreated p mutant melanocytes exhibited small melanosomes, largely of stages I-II. Following tyrosine treatment, increased proportions of stage III-IV melanosomes, almost normal in size, were obsd. Levels of tyrosinase protein and to a lesser extent of tyrosinase-related protein-1 (TRP-1) were subnormal but rose dramatically following stimulation by tyrosine. Levels of TRP-2 and Pmel17/silver gene product were not altered, nor were the levels of mRNA for tyrosinase, TRP-1, TRP-2, or the Pmel17/silver gene product. As expected, the 110-kDa product of the p gene was absent from both stimulated and unstimulated p mutant cells. In a melanoblast line derived from the same mice, excess tyrosine failed to stimulate visible melanogenesis or increase the low levels of tyrosinase. The melanosomes in these cells were smaller still than those in the mutant melanocytes even when cultured in the presence of excess tyrosine. Thus, absence of the p gene product affects melanosomal structure and protein compn. at the posttranscriptional level. These defects are correctable at least in part by supplementation with L-tyrosine.

L240 ANSWER 15 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:417856 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:67201
TITLE: Bifunctional cosmetic and/or dermatological compositions containing protein and lipid and polysaccharide conjugates
INVENTOR(S): Perrier, Eric; Antoni, Daniele; Huc, Alain
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Coletica, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9611667	A1	19960425	WO 1995-FR1343	19951013
W: JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2725620	A1	19960419	FR 1994-12276	19941014
FR 2725620	B1	19970207		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1994-12276 19941014
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 125:67201
AB Cosmetic and/or dermatol. ingredients of formula R1-T-S-V-R2, wherein R1

is a hydrocarbon radical corresponding to a first cosmetic and/or dermatol. ingredient of formula R1(NH2)x(OH)z, wherein x and z are integers selected so that x + z .gtoreq. 1; R2 is a hydrocarbon radical corresponding to a second cosmetic and/or dermatol. ingredient of formula R2(NH2)r(OH)s(SH)t(COOH)u, wherein r, s, t and u are integers selected so that r + s + t + u .gtoreq. 1; said first and second cosmetic and/or dermatol. ingredients being from different families, and at least one of said first and second cosmetic and/or dermatol. ingredients consisting of a protein, carbohydrate, lipid or nucleic acid; S is a radical corresponding to a bridging agent; T is at least one -NHCO- or -OCO- bond; and V is at least one -CONH-, -COO-, -COS-, -OOC- or -COOCO- bond. A mixt. of sphingolipids 570 and sebacic acid dichloride 250 g was stirred at 80.degree. for 10 min then added to to a sol. of 500 g soya proteins in 10 L water , pH = 10, and stirred for 2.5 h, then it was neutralized. and the mixt. was dialyzed, lyophilized, and sterilized to obtain a non-sticky white powder.

L240 ANSWER 16 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:472103 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:72103
TITLE: Hybrid proteins
INVENTOR(S): Murphy, John R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Harvard College, USA
SOURCE: Can., 27 pp.
CODEN: CAXXA4
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 1217156	A1	19870127	CA 1983-427998	19830512
US 4675382	A	19870623	US 1985-795940	19851106
US 5080898	A	19920114	US 1989-313599	19890221

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1982-377386 19820512
US 1983-493775 19830512
US 1984-667381 19841101
US 1985-795940 19851106
US 1985-798163 19851113

AB A method for producing a hybrid protein useful for treatment of medical disorders consisting of cytotoxic diphtheria toxin polypeptides attached via a peptide linkage to a cell-specific ligand is described. A pUC8-based plasmid was constructed contg. sequence encoding from 5' to 3': fragment A, protease-sensitive loop l1, portion of fragment B, and loop l2 of diphtheria toxin; and .alpha.-MSH.

L240 ANSWER 17 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:564983 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:164983
TITLE: Effects of pindolol, befunolol and melanin treated with these adrenergic beta-blocking agents on **lysosomal** enzymes in bovine ciliary body and iris in vitro
AUTHOR(S): Hayasaka, Seiji; Nakazawa, Mitsuru; Mizuno, Katsuyoshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Tohoku Univ., Sendai, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. (1986), 30(2), 185-91
CODEN: JJOPA7; ISSN: 0021-5155
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effects of pindolol [13523-86-9], befunolol [39552-01-7](which are used for the treatment of glaucoma) and melanin treated with these 2 .beta.-blockers on lysosomal enzymes in the (NH4)2SO4 fraction of the

bovine ciliary body and iris in vitro were studied. Acid phosphatase [9001-77-8], .beta.-D-glucuronidase [9001-45-0], and .alpha.-D-mannosidase [9025-42-7] were not inhibited by the .beta.-blockers. N-Acetyl-.beta.-D-glucosaminidase [9012-33-3] and .alpha.-L-fucosidase [9037-65-4] activities were inhibited by pindolol and befunolol at high concns. (10-3M). After centrifugation of the enzyme fraction incubated with melanin, the enzyme activity in the supernatant fraction decreased, possibly as a result of the affinity of lysosomal enzymes to melanin. When melanin was 1st treated with pindolol or befunolol, some lysosomal enzyme activities increased in the supernatant fraction after removing the melanin, depending on the concn. of the .beta.-blocking agent. This increased activity may result from the loss of affinity of lysosomal enzymes to melanin caused by the .beta.-blocking agent.

L240 ANSWER 18 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:472502 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:72502
TITLE: Effects of chlorpromazine-pretreated melanin on **lysosomal** acid phosphatase and N-acetyl-.beta.-D-glucosaminidase in bovine ciliary body and iris in vitro
AUTHOR(S): Nakazawa, Mitsuru; Hayasaka, Seiji; Mizuno, Katsuyoshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Tohoku Univ., Sendai, 980, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. (1986), 30(1), 36-42
CODEN: JJOPA7; ISSN: 0021-5155
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The effect of chlorpromazine [50-53-3]-pretreated melanin on lysosomal enzyme activities in the bovine ciliary body and iris in vitro was detd. Melanin was prepd. from the bovine ciliary body and iris by acid treatment. Acid phosphatase [9001-77-8] and N-acetyl-.beta.-D-glucosaminidase [9012-33-3] of the ciliary body and iris were used as lysosomal marker enzymes. After the enzyme soln. was incubated with melanin, enzyme activity was decreased and protein content in the supernatant was decreased. When melanin was pretreated with chlorpromazine, both enzyme activity and protein content in the supernatant remained higher than after the incubation with melanin alone. Chlorpromazine itself seemed to have little effect on the acid phosphatase and N-acetyl-.beta.-D-glucosaminidase at the concns. used. The increased enzyme activity, therefore, may result from a loss of the enzyme affinity for melanin after chlorpromazine pretreatment. These findings are discussed with respect to the binding mechanism of lysosomal enzymes to melanin and the possible effect of chlorpromazine on the biochem. interaction between lysosomal enzymes and melanin in vivo.

L240 ANSWER 19 OF 25 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:37287 USPATFULL
TITLE: METHOD AND COMPOSITION FOR THE TREATMENT OF CANCER BY THE ENZYMANTIC CONVERSION OF SOLUBLE RADIOACTIVE TOXIC PRECIPITATES IN THE CANCER
INVENTOR(S): ROSE, SAMUEL, OAKLAND, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002022003	A1	20020221
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-314422	A1	19990518 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1997-782219, filed on 13 Jan 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6080383
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: JOHN Q MCQUILLAN ESQ, LAW OFFICES OF JOHN Q MCQUILLAN, 125 CRESTWOOD AVENUE, TUCKAHOE, NY, 10707-2208
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 161

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 51 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3535
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for the treatment of cancer is disclosed which is capable of directing supra-lethal doses of radiation, called Hot-Spots, virtually exclusively to the cancer. The present invention involves a multi-step therapy process and includes a class of novel chemical agents. In accordance with the present invention, it was discovered that soluble precipitable materials can be made to accumulate as non-digestible precipitates in targeted cells as a result of enzyme action within the targeted cells. Accumulation is achieved by administering to the living host a soluble binary reagent made by attaching a targeting agent to a novel chemical agent which is a soluble precipitable material. The binary reagent binds to antigenic receptors on targeted cells which endocytose the binary reagent and transport it into the lysosomes where enzymes detach the soluble precipitable material from the targeting agent, causing it to precipitate, accumulate, and be retained in the cells. Increasing amounts of precipitate can be made to accumulate in cells by continuing the administration of the binary reagent. The accumulated precipitate is relocated to the extra-cellular fluid by selectively killing a fraction of cancer cells. Now relocated in the extra-cellular fluid of the cancer, the precipitate is used as a "platform" from which to generate Hot-Spots. A bispecific reagent with a non-mammalian enzyme moiety is made to bind to the precipitate. A soluble radioactive material is administered which is converted by the enzyme moiety of the bound bispecific reagent into a new form which is retained adjacent to the precipitate for an extended period of time, thereby generating Hot-Spots which non-selectively kill all cells adjacent to the precipitate in the extra-cellular fluid of the cancer.

L240 ANSWER 20 OF 25 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:81278 USPATFULL
TITLE: Polymeric complexes for the transfection of nucleic acids, with residues causing the destabilisation of cell membranes
INVENTOR(S): Midoux, Patrick, Orleans, FRANCE
Monsigny, Michel, Saint-Cyr-en Val, FRANCE
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): I.D.M. Immuno-Designed Molecules, FRANCE (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6372499	B1	20020416	
	WO 9822610		19980528	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-297519		19990503	(9)
	WO 1997-FR2022		19971110	
			19990503	PCT 371 date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1996-13990	19961115

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Nguyen, Dave T.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bierman, Muserlian and Lucas
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2026
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The complex has at least one negatively charged nucleic acid bonded to at least one positively charged polymeric conjugate

The conjugate containing a polylysine formed from monomers having free NH.sub.3.sup.+ groups, and having at least 10% of the free NH.sub.3.sup.+ groups substituted by residues which can be protonated in a weakly acid medium causing destabilization of cell membranes.

Optionally, some of the free NH.sub.3.sup.+ groups can be substituted by a molecule with a recognition signal by a cell membrane receptor.

The free NH.sub.3.sup.+ groups of the said polylysine make up at least 30% of the monomers of the polymeric conjugate.

The residue that causes the destabilization of cell membrane in weak acid of quinolines of the formula: ##STR1##

where R.sub.1 is hydrogen, R.sub.2 is --(CH.sub.2).sub.n13 CO.sub.2--H, X is hydrogen or chlorine and n is an integer from 1 to 10.

The signal is a simple oside or a disaccharide or peptide.

L240 ANSWER 21 OF 25 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:80391 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method and composition for the treatment of cancer by the enzymatic conversion of soluble radioactive toxic agents into radioactive toxic precipitates in the cancer
INVENTOR(S): Rose, Samuel, 5562 Marshall St., Oakland, CA, United States 94608

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6080383		20000627	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-782219		19970113	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dees, Jose' G.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Jones, Dameron
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: McQuillan, John Q.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 86
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 51 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3053
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for the treatment of cancer is disclosed which is capable of directing supra-lethal doses of radiation, called Hot-Spots, virtually exclusively to the cancer. The present invention involves a multi-step therapy process and includes a class of novel chemical agents. In accordance with the present invention, it was discovered that soluble precipitable materials can be made to accumulate as non-digestible precipitates in targeted cells as a result of enzyme action within the targeted cells. Accumulation is achieved by administering to the living host a soluble binary reagent made by attaching a targeting agent to a novel chemical agent which is a soluble precipitable material. The binary reagent binds to antigenic receptors on targeted cells which endocytose the binary reagent and transport it into the lysosomes where enzymes detach the soluble precipitable material from the targeting agent, causing it to precipitate, accumulate, and be retained in the cells. Increasing amounts of precipitate can be made to accumulate in cells by continuing the administration of the binary reagent. The accumulated precipitate is relocated to the extra-cellular fluid by selectively killing a fraction of cancer cells. Now relocated in the extra-cellular fluid of the cancer, the precipitate is used as a "platform" from which to generate Hot-Spots. A bispecific reagent with a

non-mammalian enzyme moiety is made to bind to the precipitate. A soluble radioactive material is administered which is converted by the enzyme moiety of the bound bispecific reagent into a new form which is retained adjacent to the precipitate for an extended period of time, thereby generating Hot-Spots which non-selectively kill all cells adjacent to the precipitate in the extra-cellular fluid of the cancer.

L240 ANSWER 22 OF 25 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:155219 USPATFULL
TITLE: Skin-whitening agent
INVENTOR(S): Mishima, Yutaka, 4-32,1-chome, Sowa-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo, Japan

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5993835		19991130	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-59179		19980414	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1997-112933	19970430

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Howard, Sharon
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Browdy and Neimark
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 489
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed is a skin-whitening agent which comprises as its effective ingredient a group of substances capable of forming chemical complexes with melanin monomers. Boron-containing compounds and organelles originated from animals, plants and microorganisms make the invention feasible as they commonly suppress pigmentation through a novel action mechanism where melanin monomers are trapped by chemical complex formation.

L240 ANSWER 23 OF 25 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:59081 USPATFULL
TITLE: Enhancement of skin pigmentation by prostaglandins
INVENTOR(S): Fuller, Bryan B., Edmond, OK, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Board of Regents of The University of Oklahoma, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5905091		19990518	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-886795		19970701	(8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1996-21242P	19960703 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Nutter, Nathan M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Dunlap, Codding, & Rogers, Inc.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 980
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A composition comprising a carrier and prostaglandin effective in

stimulating synthesis of **melanin** in a human **melanocyte** thereby enhancing pigmentation of the human skin and optionally comprising a **lysosomotropic** agent, a phosphodiesterase inhibitor, and/or methylxanthines, and a method of use of the composition. Use of this composition promotes tanning of the human skin and increases photoprotection from ultraviolet radiation.

L240 ANSWER 24 OF 25 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-483049 [52] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-144771
TITLE: Monoleucine dependent basolateral sorting signal useful for modulating basolateral expression of basolaterally targeted transmembrane proteins, useful for treating cancer, atherosclerosis and psoriasis.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): IMHOF, B A; WEHRLE-HALLER, B M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (UYGE-N) UNIV GENEVE
COUNTRY COUNT: 94
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001047950	A2	20010705	(200152)*	EN	82

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2001025119 A 20010709 (200164)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001047950	A2	WO 2000-EP13141	20001222
AU 2001025119	A	AU 2001-25119	20001222

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001025119	A Based on	WO 200147950

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: WO 1999-CH624 19991223

AB WO 200147950 A UPAB: 20010914
NOVELTY - A monoleucine dependent basolateral sorting signal (I) (comprising the defined amino acid sequence (A1) given in the specification), is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A monoleucine dependent basolateral sorting signal (I) comprising amino acid sequence (A1):

X1h2X3h4L p5p6 (A1)

X1 = a polar amino acid residue or alanine;
h2 = any hydrophobic amino acid residue;
X3 = any amino acid residue;
h4 = any hydrophobic amino acid residue, except leucine and isoleucine;
L = a leucine residue; and
p5 and p6 = any polar amino acid residue.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a peptide or protein (II) comprising (I), where the peptide or protein does not comprise full-length human, mouse, chicken, cat, dog, horse, cow, sheep, swine, quail, rat or salamander stem cell factor (SCF);

(2) an antibody (Ab) or its fragment, specifically recognizing (I) or (II);

(3) a nucleic acid molecule (III) comprising a sequence encoding (I) or (II), or their complements;

(4) a cell (IV) expressing (II) or (III);

(5) a method (M1) of obtaining basolateral expression of a transmembrane protein T containing (I), by expressing in a polarized cell, a nucleic acid encoding the protein;

(6) screening (M2) for identifying inhibitor of basolateral expression, by introducing into a polarized cell, a compound to be tested for an inhibitory property, detecting in the cell modification of basolateral expression of a reporter protein and emergence of apical expression for the reporter protein, and optionally recovering the identified inhibitor;

(7) inhibitors (V) of (I), capable of inhibiting basolateral expression of a protein containing (I), obtained from M2; and

(8) use of a composition (C) comprising (II), (III) or (V), for the manufacture of a medicament to modify the intercellular roles of SCF, and in cosmetology to reduce skin pigmentation.

ACTIVITY - Antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic; antiallergic; osteopathic; hemostatic; antipsoriatic; dermatological.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Modulator of basolateral expression of basolaterally targeted transmembrane protein (claimed); vaccine; gene therapy.

No supporting data given.

USE - (II) is useful for inhibiting basolateral expression of a transmembrane protein which is normally expressed specifically in the basolateral membrane of polarized cell, and for abolishing basolateral sorting of transmembrane proteins e.g., SCF, of type I or type II topology, bearing (I). (I) and (II) are useful for modulating basolateral expression of a basolaterally targeted transmembrane protein, by introducing (I) or (II) into a cell expressing P selected from Sertoli cells, keratinocytes, lung epithelial cells, kidney epithelial cells, endothelial cells of skin, cells from respiratory and alimentary tract, from aorta and bone marrow, osteoblasts, thymic epithelial cells, ovary cells and neurons expressing SCF.

(I) and (II) are useful for modulating membrane retention of a transmembrane protein T, by introducing (I) or (II) into a cell expressing T selected from dermal fibroblasts, heart atrium, smooth muscle cells of the aorta, bone marrow stromal cells and Leydig cells. (C) is useful for the manufacture of a medicament to modify the intracellular roles of SCF, where the modification leads to a decrease of **melanocyte** proliferation, number of change in **melanocyte** localization, to reduce hyperpigmented skin lesion such as lentigo, lentigo senilis or nervi, to treat melanoma cells, to eliminate **melanocytes** from UV damaged skin, to prevent allergic reactions mediated by mastocytes in the airway and alimentary tract, to treat monocytosis, leukemia or mastocytomas, to treat inhibition of spermatogenesis and oogenesis, to treat osteoporosis and hyperparathyroid bone, to treat hematopoietic precursor cell neoplasm, e.g., acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), to treat psoriasis and atherosclerosis, and in cosmetology to reduce skin pigmentation (claimed).

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L240 ANSWER 25 OF 25 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-290821 [30] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-089196
TITLE: Novel melanoma vaccine for preventing, treating cancer, has recombinant interleukin-2 encoding vaccinia virus and antigen presenting cells pulsed with melanoma antigens derived from cancerous melanoma cell lines.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): SIVANANDHAM, M; WALLACK, M K

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SVIN-N) ST VINCENT'S HOSPITAL & MEDICAL CENT NEW
COUNTRY COUNT: 93
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001028583	A2	20010426	(200130)*	EN	54

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2001012140 A 20010430 (200148)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001028583	A2	WO 2000-US28837	20001018
AU 2001012140	A	AU 2001-12140	20001018

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2001012140	A	Based on	WO 200128583

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-240933P 19991018

AB WO 200128583 A UPAB: 20020815

NOVELTY - An immunotherapeutic vaccine (I), comprising a portion having a recombinant vaccinia virus (RVV) encoding an immunostimulating molecule, and a second portion having antigen presenting cells (APCs) pulsed with a preparation comprising enucleated cytosol and cell membranes of cancer cells infected with a RVV encoding another immunostimulating molecule, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a therapeutic composition (II) comprising APCs pulsed with a preparation comprising enucleated cytosol and cell membranes of cancer cells infected with RVV encoding an immunostimulating molecule; and

(2) preparing (I), comprising:

(a) contacting cancer cells with RVV encoding an immunostimulating molecule;

(b) disrupting the vaccinia virus-contacted cancer cells to obtain a preparation comprising enucleated cytosol and cell membranes from the cancer cells; and

(c) pulsing APCs with the preparation.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine.

CVACII melanoma vaccine was prepared and induction of immunity in the pre and post-treated samples was analyzed. Clinical grade recombinant vaccinia virus encoding human interleukin-2 (rIL-2VV) was prepared and incubated with melanoma cells derived from humans with metastatic melanoma. The melanoma cells were disrupted by sonication and vaccinia virus, enucleated cytosol, cell membranes were isolated. The melanoma sonicate (MS) was irradiated by ultraviolet (UV) to inactivate the virus. Dendritic/monocytic cells (DC/M) were prepared from patient's own blood and pulsed with melanoma sonicate to obtain a DC/M-MS preparation. A patient was first vaccinated with rIL-2VV and then with DC/M-MS preparation. Live rIL-2VV (107 PFU (plaque forming units)) was injected subcutaneously or intradermally near the regional lymph node groups. 30 minutes later DC/M-MS was injected at the same sites as the initial

rIL-2VV injection. The vaccine was administered once every 2 weeks for 3 months and once every 3 months for 1-2 years or until recurrence or progression of disease. Introduction of anti-melanoma immunity was analyzed by determining the delayed type hypersensitivity (DTH) response against melanoma antigens prior to three months after the melanoma vaccine treatment. Serum and peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBLs) were obtained prior to vaccine injection and one month after the vaccine injection to test the induction of anti-melanoma immunity by cytotoxicity assay. The post-immune PBL showed an enhanced proliferation to melanoma antigens and increased anti-melanoma cytotoxicity. When compared with pre-immune PBL, post-immune PBL or CD8- T-cells showed enhanced proliferative response to all sources of melanoma antigens. When compared with pre-immune PBL, post-immune PBL showed a higher lysis against the patient's HLA-matched melanoma cells (Mel-9). These results indicated that CVACII vaccination induced positive immunological changes and conferred cellular immunity and retarded tumor growth, prolonging the survival of patients afflicted with melanoma.

USE - (I) and (II) are useful for eliciting an anti-cancer immune response in a subject for treating cancer, including fibrosarcoma, myxosarcoma, liposarcoma, chondrosarcoma, osteogenic sarcoma, chordoma, angiosarcoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, endotheliosarcoma, lymphangiosarcoma, lymphangioendotheliosarcoma, synovioma, mesothelioma, Ewing's tumor, leiomyosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, rhabdosarcoma, carcinomas of the colorectum, squamous cell, basal cell, sweat gland, sebaceous gland, medullary, bronchogenic, renal cell, bile duct, bladder, lung, small cell lung and epithelium, pancreatic, breast, ovarian, prostate cancer, adenocarcinoma, papillary carcinoma, papillary adenocarcinoma, cystadenocarcinoma, hepatoma, choriocarcinoma, seminoma, embryonal carcinoma, Wilm's tumor, cervical cancer, testicular tumor, glioma, astrocytoma, medulloblastoma, craniopharyngioma, ependymoma, pinealoma, hemangioblastoma, acoustic neuroma, oligodendroglioma, meningioma, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma, myeloma, lymphoma and leukemia, in humans (claimed).

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